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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Additional requirements for special political missions for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2008

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas, the United Nations Representative to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the future status process for Kosovo and the revised budgets for 2008 for the United Nations Mission in Nepal and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia.

The estimated total additional requirements for 2008 for those special political missions amount to $56,652,000 (gross). Given the balance of $17,322,800 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 following decisions of the General Assembly in its resolution 62/238 and in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 41/213, additional appropriations of $34,528,100 would be required under section 3, Political affairs, and $4,801,100 under section 35, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.

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I. Financial overview

1. The estimated total requirements for 2008 for the five special political missions discussed in the present report amount to $75,870,300 (net). Taking into account the initial appropriation in accordance with decisions of the General Assembly in its resolution 62/238, the net additional requirements amount to $51,850,900. Requirements by mission are set out in the table below.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Requirements for 2008				*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
	Final appropriation 2006-2007	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Initial appropriation*	*Net additional*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5=(2-4)*	*6*	*7=(2-6)*
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas	944.4	2 536.6	241.9	—	2 536.6	746.3	1 790.3
United Nations Representative to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board	257.6	64.6	—	—	64.6	162.5	(97.9)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the future status process for Kosovo	14 088.9	620.8	—	—	620.8	6 727.7	(6 106.9)
United Nations Mission in Nepal	73 544.7	56 414.5	942.2	16 177.8	40 236.7	88 822.0	(32 407.5)
United Nations Political Office for Somalia	9 134.0	16 233.8	2 695.4	7 841.6	8 392.2	6 759.9	9 473.9
	97 969.6	**75 870.3**	**3 879.5**	**24 019.4**	**51 850.9**	**103 218.4**	**(27 348.1)**

II. Special political missions

A. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas

($2,536,600)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda has continued since 1986, displacing an estimated 1.7 million people in northern Uganda alone. The conflict encompasses mainly northern Uganda, southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In December 2003, the Government of Uganda referred cases against LRA to the International Criminal Court, leading to the issuance of arrest warrants against LRA leaders in October 2005. Successive Ugandan military operations in northern Uganda and southern Sudan have largely driven LRA into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. After several unsuccessful attempts to peacefully resolve the conflict, the Government of

Southern Sudan in April 2006 initiated contacts with LRA and the Government of Uganda, took on the role of mediator and established a mediation secretariat to help resolve the conflict and facilitate the talks.

3. Since July 2006, a series of peace talks have been held between the Government of Uganda and the LRA leadership under the mediation of the Government of Southern Sudan and the Community of Sant'Egidio. The two negotiating parties — the Government of Uganda and LRA — concluded a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement on 26 August 2006, which had a positive effect on the humanitarian and security situation in northern Uganda. In September 2006, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs launched the Juba initiative project to provide technical support to the peace mediation secretariat and the cessation of hostilities monitoring team. However, the talks stalled in December 2006 after the decision of LRA not to return to Juba (Sudan).

4. On 1 December 2006, the Secretary-General appointed the former President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, as his Special Envoy for the LRA-affected areas, with a broad mandate to address the implications of the activities of LRA in the region, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, southern Sudan and northern Uganda. Since then, the peace talks between the Government of Uganda and LRA have gained momentum, especially with the resumption of the talks in April 2007 as a result of the efforts of the Special Envoy, which also led to the extension of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement until June 2007. On 2 May, the Special Envoy also facilitated the signing of a protocol on the root causes of the conflict and comprehensive solutions.

5. On 29 June 2007, the Government of Uganda and LRA signed an agreement on the principles of accountability and reconciliation. This challenging agenda addresses the fundamental issues of reconciliation and peace versus justice and punishment. The parties agreed on, among other issues, the need to explore credible alternative traditional systems of justice that will be consistent with international standards and address the question of impunity. In September, the Government of Uganda concluded its consultations with the population on mechanisms for implementing the aforementioned agreement. The LRA consultations started on 5 November after delays due to disagreements with donors over the budget. The LRA delegation will travel to Argentina, Chile, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Timor-Leste to learn from their experience with issues of accountability and reconciliation. On 4 November LRA and the Government signed a fourth addendum to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, recommitting both parties to the peace process.

6. As the Juba peace process is at a very challenging stage, which requires sustained and focused diplomatic and financial efforts, the Secretary-General decided in May 2007 to enhance the Special Envoy's facilitation efforts by establishing a unit in Juba to closely follow the peace talks. A temporary office in Kampala will serve as a focal point for the Special Envoy's activities, including coordination of support for the talks and liaising with all stakeholders in Uganda and the region for their duration. It is anticipated that once both parties conclude their consultations on the mechanisms deemed necessary to implement the agreement on principles of accountability and reconciliation that the full agenda of the peace talks, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and a comprehensive peace agreement, will be addressed in 2008.

7. Given that peace talks are likely to continue over the course of 2008 because of the issues that remain to be discussed, namely, modalities of implementation concerning the agenda items of the peace process on comprehensive solutions, accountability and reconciliation, the ceasefire and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 21 November (S/2007/719), informed the President of the Security Council of his proposal that the mandate of the temporary Liaison Office of his Special Envoy be extended and the Office be upgraded to a special political mission. The letter also included an outline of the envisaged activities of the Office. In his reply of 6 December (S/2007/720), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his proposal and the information contained in the letter.

8. Close consultations are taking place between the Special Envoy, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) at the head of mission level as well as at the working level on matters involving LRA activities in the region. The Special Envoy's office and MONUC exchange political, security and military information on the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. MONUC and UNMIS continue to provide logistical and security support to the Juba peace process within their current mandates and capabilities.

9. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the mission are set out below.

Objective: To maintain the Juba peace talks on track and facilitate the successful completion of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army and the establishment of a regional follow-up mechanism.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Successful completion of the Juba peace talks	(a) Number of meetings between the parties to reach an agreement on agenda items 3 (accountability and reconciliation), 4 (ceasefire) and 5 (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) of the peace process leading to the signing/completion of a comprehensive peace agreement *Performance measures*: 2006: not available 2007: 8 meetings Target 2008: 6 meetings
(b) Establishment of national and regional follow-up mechanisms for the implementation of the final peace agreement	(b) (i) Increased number of regular meetings, consultations and exchanges among countries in the region *Performance measures*: 2006: Not available 2007: 0 Target 2008: 6

(ii) Establishment of a regional follow-up mechanism

Performance measures:

2006: not applicable

2007: no

2008: yes

Outputs

- Consultations with the Government of Uganda, LRA, the mediation team, regional countries involved in the peace talks and the United Nations country team
- Organization of a series of meetings of neighbouring countries, with the assistance of UNMIS and MONUC, to coordinate activities aimed at ensuring regional stability and guarantee the success of the implementation of peace agreement
- Organization of monthly meetings between the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and the Government of Southern Sudan (mediator) in Juba to discuss the resumption of talks
- Organization of monthly meetings between the Special Envoy and leaders of neighbouring countries, including the heads of MONUC and UNMIS, to discuss the resumption of talks so as to coordinate a coherent regional approach towards the peace talks
- Facilitation of tripartite meetings (Government of Uganda, LRA, Government of Southern Sudan (mediator))
- One report and two briefings to the Security Council
- Three public statements on the peace talks agenda

External factors

10. The mission anticipates the achievement of its objectives and expected accomplishments provided that the parties continue to welcome facilitation efforts and implement the agreement reached with the support of the Special Envoy, the mediation process, the donors, the United Nations country team, the regional players and the international community.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Requirements for 2008		*Variance analysis 2007-2008*	
Category of expenditure	*Final appropriation 2006-2007*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(2)-(4)*
Civilian personnel cost	197.0	1 471.0	—	161.6	1 309.4
Operational costs	747.4	1 065.6	241.9	584.7	480.9
Total requirements	**944.4**	**2 536.6**	**241.9**	**746.3**	**1 790.3**

11. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the one-year period ending 31 December 2008 amount to $2,536,600 net ($2,738,400 gross) and provide for salaries, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance ($1,471,000) for the establishment of 10 positions as described below, consultants ($105,000), travel of staff ($220,200), acquisition of equipment and supplies ($202,700), acquisition and maintenance of vehicles ($144,300), air transportation ($293,800), communications ($46,300), information technology ($40,600) and other services, supplies and equipment ($12,700).

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
2007	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	**2**	—	1	**3**	—	1	—	**4**
Proposed 2008	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	**6**	1	1	**8**	—	2	—	**10**
Change	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	4	**1**	—	**5**	—	**1**	—	**6**

12. The proposed staffing complement of the Office comprises a total of 10 positions, as described below.

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General (Under-Secretary-General)

13. The Special Envoy, as head of the mission, is responsible for achieving the objective of the mission and is proposed at the Under-Secretary-General level on a when-actually-employed basis for nine months, given the negotiations carried out at the highest levels with Heads of State, not only in Uganda but also in the neighbouring countries affected by LRA. The high stature of the Special Envoy ensures access to Heads of State and Government, in particular to those of Uganda and the LRA leadership, and allows for advancing the peace process with high-level and senior Government officials, representatives of all concerned parties, the mediation secretariat, observers, civil society, the United Nations country team, the diplomatic community and senior representatives of regional and subregional organizations.

Head of the Kampala Liaison Office (D-1)

14. Within the limits of delegated authority, the Head of the Kampala Liaison Office (D-1) would oversee and coordinate analysis and reporting on significant developments in the country and the region related to the peace process between the Government of Uganda and LRA. Responsibilities would include formulating political strategies; proposing policy directives and action plans for immediate and long-term solutions to political problems in general; coordinating the activities of the Office in identifying emerging issues pertaining to the mandate of the Special Envoy, including recommendations on possible strategies and measures; closely monitoring and overseeing political and security developments and military and regional analyses carried out by the staff concerning the Juba peace process; overseeing on behalf of the Special Envoy the smooth functioning of the Office and

the work of all staff who report to the Special Envoy through the Head of the Office; overseeing and coordinating on behalf of the Special Envoy the preparation of the results-based-budgets and strategic objectives of the Office; promoting, on behalf of the Special Envoy and with support from the African ambassadors, a peaceful agreement between the Government of Uganda and LRA; coordinating activities of the African ambassadors and providing them with appropriate logistical support under the current mandate and capabilities of the Office; planning and implementing the operational activities related to the work of the Office (the reconciliation process, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and rehabilitation); incorporating an integrated approach, which includes a human rights dimension and a gender perspective, into the policy, planning and operational activities of the Office; planning, coordinating and managing programmes, projects and activities requiring interdepartmental and/or inter-agency involvement and participation; overseeing the preparation of comprehensive reports, briefing notes, talking points and other relevant documents for the Special Envoy; developing and maintaining relations with senior Government officials as well as liaising and coordinating with representatives of all concerned parties involved in the Juba peace process, the mediation secretariat, observers, civil society, the United Nations country team, the diplomatic community, senior representatives of regional and subregional organizations and the security management team; and representing the Special Envoy at high-level meetings, where appropriate.

Senior Political Adviser (P-5)

15. Through the Head of the Office, the Senior Political Adviser (P-5) would provide political advice to and support the Special Envoy in all daily activities, including accompanying the Special Envoy on major missions to the region and related areas. The incumbent would be responsible for liaising with all interlocutors and actors in support of the Special Envoy's activities in the region on a wide range of issues, such as with the Office of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Fund for Women on issues related to the mandate of the Special Envoy, with the International Criminal Court, the Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations missions deployed in the Great Lakes region and other relevant actors on issues related to the indicted LRA leaders, and for keeping the Special Envoy fully informed, through the head of the Office, of all relevant activities at Headquarters and in the United Nations system; and ensuring coherence in Special Envoy's planning, decision-making and follow-up activities.

Senior Military Adviser (P-5)

16. In support of the facilitation efforts, a Senior Military Adviser (P-5) would be required to ensure that the Special Envoy is kept fully informed on a daily basis and through the Head of the Office of the surrounding military and security issues at all times and to advise him on the ceasefire agreement and on security-related aspects of the peace process. The incumbent would also liaise with the military components of MONUC and UNMIS, representatives of the Uganda People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the Armed Force of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and any other relevant counterparts to accurately assess the military

and security situation on the ground. The Senior Military Adviser reports to the Special Envoy through the Head of the Office.

Legal Affairs Officer (P-4)

17. The Legal Affairs Officer (P-4) would provide legal advice on all aspects of the mandate as well as on issues of constitutional and other national laws as they affect the political process; support the Special Envoy on legal matters; provide advice on issues relating to the legal framework of the Juba peace process, the agreement on accountability and reconciliation and the implementing protocol; liaise with the Office of Legal Affairs to ensure compliance with the practices and policies of the United Nations; provide protocol and liaison functions with the host country; liaise with external actors, including governmental officials, as well as regional actors and organizations, the diplomatic community and the wider United Nations system operating within Uganda and neighbouring countries on legal matters; and advise on administrative, personnel and contractual matters related to operational activities, including in such areas as privileges and immunities.

Political Affairs Officer (P-3)

18. The Political Affairs Officer (P-3) would be responsible for monitoring and analysing political, security and regional developments in connection with the Juba peace process. The Political Affairs Officer reports to the Head of the Office on significant developments in the country and those affected by movements of LRA. The incumbent would draft political strategies and identify emerging issues pertaining to the mandate of the Office, including draft recommendations on possible strategies and measures; assist the Head of the Office in efforts aimed at coordinating the activities of the African ambassadors and in providing them with appropriate logistical support under the current mandate and capabilities of the Office; undertake research on a variety of issues in connection with the mandate; draft reports, briefing notes, talking points, correspondence, daily and weekly reports and other relevant documents on issues of interest to the Head of the Office or the Special Envoy and the Department of Political Affairs and provide support during visits of senior United Nations officials, high-level Government officials or representatives of concerned parties involved in the Juba peace process and senior representatives of regional and subregional organizations.

Administrative/Finance Officer (Field Service)

19. The Administrative/Finance Officer would provide administrative and logistical support to the substantive office operations and ensure that proper human resources, budget, accounting, reporting and internal control systems are in place.

Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level))

20. An Administrative Assistant serves as the administrative focal point for the Special Envoy and the Head of the Office. The incumbent will also ensure the effective maintenance of the day-to-day running of the Office and act as the administrative interface between Headquarters and the mission.

Administrative/Office Assistant (Local level)

21. One local Administrative/Office Assistant position is required to provide general office support for the Office and its staff and, when necessary, to backstop the Administrative Assistant and officers in their administrative duties.

Driver (Local level)

22. A dedicated driver is proposed to ensure that a reliable and flexible mode of transportation is available for the Special Envoy when visiting and to the Head of the Office on a daily basis and to contribute to the smooth day-to-day running of the Office by undertaking time-sensitive deliveries.

B. United Nations Representative to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board

($64,600)

Background, mandate and objective

23. The International Advisory and Monitoring Board is an audit oversight body for the Development Fund in Iraq. The main purpose of the Board, as set out in Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), is to promote the objectives set out in that resolution, inter alia, to help to ensure that the Fund is used in a transparent manner for the benefit of the people of Iraq and that export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas from Iraq are consistent with prevailing international market best practices. The Development Fund for Iraq, established pursuant to the same resolution, holds the proceeds of petroleum export sales from Iraq, as well as the remaining balances of the oil-for-food programme and other frozen Iraqi funds.

24. The Board consists of duly qualified representatives of the Secretary-General, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director-General of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as a duly qualified individual designated by the Government of Iraq. For the United Nations, the Secretary-General has designated a representative at the Assistant Secretary-General level.

25. The most recent extension of the mandate and membership of the Board is contained in Security Council resolution 1790 (2007), by which the mandate of the Board has been extended to 31 December 2008.

26. Under its terms of reference, the Board determines the frequency and location of its regular meetings, which shall occur at least quarterly. During 2008, the Board is expected to hold four meetings, in Washington, D.C., Kuwait City, Amman and New York.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	Final appropriation 2006-2007	Requirements for 2008		Variance analysis 2007-2008	
		Total	Non-recurrent	Total requirements 2007	Variance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(2)-(4)
Civilian personnel cost	152.9	—	—	133.7	(133.7)
Operational costs	104.7	64.6	—	28.8	35.8
Total requirements	**257.6**	**64.6**	**—**	**162.5**	**(97.9)**

Resource requirements

27. The proposed resource requirements for the International Advisory and Monitoring Board for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2008, estimated at $64,600, provide for the official travel of the representative and alternates and/or advisers to the meetings of the Board ($42,600) and for the hosting of one meeting in New York ($22,000). Travel costs include airfare, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for the travel of the representative and one or two staff.

C. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the future status process for Kosovo

($620,800)

Background, mandate and objective

28. By its resolution 1244 (1999), the Security Council established an international civil and security presence to provide an interim administration for Kosovo led by a special representative of the Secretary-General. In accordance with the resolution, one of the main responsibilities of the international civil presence was to facilitate a political process designed to determine the future status of Kosovo. To that end, and following consideration by the Security Council of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) (S/2005/335 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General appointed Kai Eide (Norway) as his Special Envoy to undertake a comprehensive review of the situation in Kosovo. On the bases of that review, the Secretary-General decided that the next phase of the political process in Kosovo was to be initiated and communicated to the Security Council his intention to appoint a special envoy to lead the future status process (see S/2005/635).

29. Following the appointment of the Special Envoy and his Deputy on 10 November 2005, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the future status process for Kosovo was established in Vienna. The Security Council welcomed these appointments in a letter from the President of the Council dated 10 November 2005 (S/2005/709).

30. The future status process is carried out in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the relevant presidential statements of the Council. The

goal of the process is to reach a political settlement that will determine the future status of Kosovo, including arrangements for a possible international presence following such determination. The guiding principles for the process, agreed to by the Contact Group (S/2005/709), provide an operational framework for achieving the goals of the future status process.

31. Since the establishment of the Office, the Special Envoy has consulted and collaborated closely with, inter alia, the Secretary-General, the Security Council, members of the Contact Group (France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the World Bank, the Government of Austria and other relevant regional organizations, regional actors and key players. The Special Envoy has also coordinated with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo.

32. The Office of the Special Envoy has drawn comprehensively on the knowledge and experience of UNMIK. In that connection, the working relationship between the Office and the Mission has been based on integration of efforts as well as complementarities in such activities as shuttle diplomacy, technical missions to the region and gatherings in Vienna and other capitals. A high level of operational coordination has also been maintained with the European Union, NATO, the Council of Europe and OSCE. In addition to their key role in facilitating the future status process negotiations, those bodies are expected to hold central responsibility in the implementation of an eventual settlement. The support provided to the Special Envoy by the key international parties has been extensive and extremely helpful in presenting a consensus on behalf of the international community to achieve a status settlement.

33. The host country provides representational facilities, security coverage and general support (on a cost-sharing basis) in connection with the hosting of various high-level meetings in Vienna, including 15 rounds of technical talks between the parties and two summit-level meetings, held in July 2006 and March 2007, which addressed the future status process. With the downsizing of the Mission in 2007, the host country will continue to provide office accommodation until the Office of the Special Envoy ends its operations.

34. The Office and the Mission and, by extension, the United Nations Liaison Office in Belgrade, have also collaborated extensively in different areas of logistical support under resource-sharing arrangements wherever practicable. UNMIK has routinely provided security coverage, general administrative support and usage of its helicopter, on a cost-reimbursable basis, to missions of the Special Envoy. The Office of the Special Envoy has also relied on UNMIK interpreters to support the technical and other high-level meetings held in Vienna. Furthermore, the Office of the Special Envoy and the United Nations Office at Vienna signed a memorandum of understanding in March 2006 for the provision of administrative services by the latter in support of the activities of the Office of the Special Envoy.

35. One of the major priorities of the Office has been to get the two parties to engage in a direct dialogue. Progress in that regard has been significant, as evidenced by 14 rounds of technical-level talks and one summit-level meeting held in 2006. However, the difficulties encountered by the two parties during those negotiations prompted the Office to shift its attention to the elaboration of a

comprehensive proposal, as encouraged by the foreign ministers of the Contact Group in their statement of 20 November 2006. A draft settlement proposal was presented to the parties in Belgrade and Pristina in early 2007 after the conclusion of the electoral process, followed by another round of direct talks between the two parties on its content and a second meeting on the status process at the level of heads of State and Government. The positions of the two parties, however, remained irreconcilable.

36. The Special Envoy submitted his comprehensive proposal for the Kosovo status settlement to the Secretary-General, together with a report that sets out the basis of the proposal. The Secretary-General endorsed both documents and transmitted them to the Security Council on 26 March 2007 (S/2007/168). On 3 April, the Special Envoy briefed the Security Council on the content of those documents.

37. On 1 August 2007, the Secretary-General made a statement in which he welcomed the agreement of the Contact Group on modalities for further negotiations between Belgrade and Pristina during a new period of engagement. This process was led by a "Troika", comprising representatives of the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, with support for the mediation effort provided by the Office of the Special Envoy. The Contact Group reported to the Secretary-General on 7 December on the results achieved during the period of engagement. The Office was fully associated with the process on behalf of the United Nations by providing information and clarification, upon request, and by participating in the talks as an observer.

38. The report of the Contact Group did not lead to an agreed position in the Security Council. Since it is therefore unclear where the developments in the status process will lead, the Office of the Special Envoy intends to maintain a minimum number of staff for the period from 1 January to 31 March 2008 to represent the United Nations in any talks and will clarify and provide advice on the settlement proposal and/or its elements as required, followed by one month for the liquidation of the Mission.

39. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the mission are presented below.

Objective: To facilitate the political process designed to determine the future status of Kosovo.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Political settlement of the future status of Kosovo	(a) (i) Acceptance by the parties of the core elements of the comprehensive proposal of the Special Envoy for the Kosovo status settlement *Performance measures*: 2006: not applicable Estimate 2007: not applicable Target 2008: implementation begins

(ii) Adoption of the core elements of decentralization

Performance measures:

2006: not applicable

Estimate 2007: not applicable

Target 2008: provisions on decentralization are accepted and implementation begins

(iii) Adoption of the core elements on protection of religious and cultural sites

Performance measures:

2006: not applicable

Estimate 2007: not applicable

Target 2008: provisions on protection of religious and cultural sites are accepted and implementation begins

(iv) Adoption of the core elements on protection of the rights of minority communities

Performance measures:

2006: not applicable

Estimate 2007: not applicable

Target 2008: provisions on protection of the rights of minority communities are accepted and implementation begins

(v) Adoption of the core elements on economic issues

Performance measures:

2006: not applicable

Estimate 2007: not applicable

Target 2008: provisions on economic issues are accepted and implementation begins

Outputs

- Technical missions and meetings with stakeholders on issues such as decentralization, religious and cultural sites, protection of minority communities, the security sector and economic issues
- Briefings of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat
- Briefings/consultations with key Security Council members

- Briefings/consultations with members of the Contact Group in Belgrade and Pristina, as necessary
- Consultations with other relevant regional actors
- Briefings/consultations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Council of Europe, the European Union, NATO, OSCE and other stakeholders
- Political analysis and reports for the future status process

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(b) Arrangements for a possible international presence following determination of the status of Kosovo	(b) (i) Agreements among regional organizations on the role and responsibilities of the international community pursuant to the determination of status and on implementation of the status decision *Performance measures*: 2006: not applicable Estimate 2007: not applicable Target 2008: agreements and responsibilities are defined (ii) Coordinated action plan of international financial institutions for reconstruction/investment *Performance measures*: 2006: action plan elaborated and agreed upon Estimate 2007: action plan operational Target 2008: action plan operational

Outputs

- Consultations and meetings on planning, organization and the coordinated deployment of the transition and implementation mechanism in Pristina, Brussels and New York
- Briefings and consultations with regional stakeholders, regional organizations and members of the Contact Group on various aspects of potential political settlement and implementation strategies
- Analysis, options and position papers on the United Nations role after the status settlement for Kosovo

External factors

40. The Office of the Special Envoy is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) there is political will and sustained support on the part of the international community and key parties to cooperate in the political process designed to determine the future status of Kosovo; and (b) the situation on the ground is conducive to the full implementation of the mandate.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	Final appropriation 2006-2007	Requirements for 2008		Variance analysis 2007-2008	
		Total	Non-recurrent	Total requirements 2007[a]	Variance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(7)=(2)-(4)
Civilian personnel cost	9 600.7	409.1	—	4 680.4	(4 271.3)
Operational costs	4 488.2	211.7	—	2 047.3	(1 835.6)
Total requirements	**14 088.9**	**620.8**	**—**	**6 727.7**	**(6 106.9)**

[a] A/61/525/Add.3, sect. 6.

41. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the future status process for Kosovo, for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2008 amount to $620,800 net ($707,100 gross) for three months of operations (1 January-31 March) ($566,400 net) and one month of liquidation (1-30 April) ($54,400).

42. The proposed resources provide for salaries and common staff costs ($409,100) for a staffing complement of 11 international and national staff positions during the three-month operational period and for 1 international and 2 national staff positions for the liquidation period, consultants ($20,000), official travel ($60,300), facilities and infrastructure ($35,700), ground transportation ($6,000), air transportation ($11,500), communications ($30,100), information technology ($26,000) and other supplies, services and equipment ($22,100).

43. The variance between the requirements for 2007 and the proposed budget estimates for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2008 is attributable mainly to the reduction of the budget period from 12 to 4 months, including 1-month liquidation budget. It also corresponds to the reduction in the number of positions and operational resources required for the abbreviated period.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2007	1	1	—	4	3	4	5	—	**18**	19	16	**53**	—	—	—	**53**
Proposed 2008	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	**6**	—	5	**11**	—	—	—	**11**
Change	—	—	—	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(5)**	—	**(12)**	**(19)**	**(11)**	**(42)**	—	—	—	**(42)**

44. The total staffing proposed for the Office of the Special Envoy for the period from 1 January to 30 April 2008 is reduced from 53 positions in 2007 to

11 positions, comprising 6 Professional and 5 General Service staff. The reduction of 42 positions is a result of the downsizing of the mission since June 2007 and its anticipated liquidation on 30 April 2008.

45. The 11 positions for the period from 1 January to 31 March are as follows: 1 Under-Secretary-General (Special Envoy); 1 Assistant Secretary-General (Deputy Special Envoy); 2 General Service (Other level) (1 Personal Assistant and 1 Administrative Assistant); 2 D-1 (1 Chief of Legal Affairs and 1 Chief of Political Affairs); 1 P-4 (Political Affairs Officer); 1 P-5 (Senior Administration Officer); 2 General Service (Other level) (2 Administrative Assistants); and 1 General Service (Other level) (Information Systems Assistant).

46. During the liquidation period, a liquidation team consisting of three administrative positions (1 P-5 and 2 General Service (Other level)) will remain in the mission.

D. United Nations Mission in Nepal

($56,414,500)

Background, mandate and objective

47. By its resolution 1740 (2007), the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for a period of 12 months under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General. UNMIN was established in response to requests by the Seven-Party Alliance Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) for assistance in support of the peace process in Nepal (see S/2006/920) and in relation to the subsequent signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on 21 November 2006. Based on the requests of the parties to that Agreement, the mandate of UNMIN has included the following tasks:

(a) To monitor the management of arms and armed personnel of the Nepal Army and the Maoist army;

(b) To assist the parties through a Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee in implementing the agreement on monitoring of the management of arms and armed personnel of both the Nepal Army and the Maoist army;

(c) To provide technical assistance to the Election Commission in the planning, preparation and conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly in a free and fair atmosphere;

(d) To assist in the monitoring of ceasefire arrangements.

48. In addition, an independent team of election monitors appointed by the Secretary-General and reporting to him has reviewed all technical aspects of the electoral process and the conduct of the election.

49. UNMIN assisted in a number of important developments in 2007 in accordance with its mandated tasks. The parties formed an interim Government on 1 April on the basis of the interim Constitution, and the interim legislature then passed key electoral legislation (the Constituent Assembly Members Election Act). The Election Commission was also able to make necessary technical preparations and lay the groundwork for a Constituent Assembly election. There have also been

no instances of armed hostility between the parties since the Mission was established.

50. Disagreement among the parties about aspects of the framework for elections, however, led to a postponement of the polling initially scheduled for June 2007. Tensions among the parties in the interim Government rose, mainly over persistent disagreement about conditions required for holding the elections, as well as loss of mutual confidence relating to commitments to implement various agreements. This led to the Maoists leaving the Government on 18 September. In addition, rising demand among traditionally marginalized communities for greater political inclusion was seen to remain largely unmet, despite agreements reached with the Madhesi People's Rights Forum and the Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities. Activities of a variety of armed groups and incidents of communal violence in the Terai region contributed to further uncertainty. On 5 October, the parties therefore took a collective decision to postpone the 22 November election, allowing time to resolve their differences.

51. Numerous rounds of talks initially produced limited results but made discernible progress towards the end of the year. This process culminated in a 23-point agreement, signed on 23 December, in which the parties committed themselves anew to the holding of a Constituent Assembly election by 12 April 2008 and to a series of measures to put renewed vigour into the implementation of many of the key commitments of the past. In accordance with the agreement, the Maoists rejoined the interim Government on 30 December. While the agreement represents a crucial step, the lack of consultation with marginalized groups and their resulting disaffection remains a continuing concern, all the more so given the ambitious timelines for implementation set in the agreement.

52. On 27 December, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of a request by the Government of Nepal (see S/2007/789) for a six-month extension of the Mission's mandate from 23 January 2008. The Council, by its resolution 1796 (2008), decided to extend the mandate for six months.

53. UNMIN is coordinating United Nations system activities that relate to the peace process in the absence of an integrated mission structure. Many de facto areas of operational cooperation have already been undertaken by UNMIN and the United Nations country team, especially as relates to arms monitoring and registration, as well as the work of electoral assistance and civil affairs. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General is supported in his coordination role primarily by a Coordination Unit designed to work with the Office of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator to ensure that United Nations system activities are coherent, focused and effective in their support to the peace process in Nepal. The Coordination Unit also provides support to the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal, established on 13 March 2007 and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a complement to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund and under the same overall governance structure.

54. UNMIN has also established five regional offices with staff from all UNMIN sections, including advisers on gender, child protection and social inclusion who work particularly closely with other United Nations agencies.

55. As in 2007, in 2008, UNMIN will be provided with substantive guidance and operational support by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, primarily the

Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and the Department of Field Support. The substantive guidance of the Department of Political Affairs is greatly facilitated by consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in New York in the context of his trips to brief the Security Council as well as visits by senior departmental personnel. Operational support from the Department of Field Support has been demonstrably enhanced by visits of staff of that Department to the Mission area.

56. The Mission's concrete progress in relation to its mandated tasks (as reported on a quarterly basis to the Security Council) will form the basis for the continuation of those functions in 2008. The UNMIN Arms Monitoring Office has successfully monitored the arms and armies of the two sides (Maoist army and Nepal Army), including around-the-clock surveillance at all weapons storage areas in the seven main Maoist army cantonment sites and at the designated Nepal Army site in Kathmandu. The Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee, chaired by UNMIN, remains a primary vehicle for the resolution of any disputes and general confidence-building. The second and final stage of verification of Maoist armed personnel was completed on 23 December. The next challenge will be the release and reintegration of unqualified Maoist personnel (minors and late recruits), on which UNMIN is consulting with the parties and United Nations agencies to identify options in the larger context of the democratization of the Nepal Army, the potential integration of Maoist combatants and the future of the country's security sector as a whole.

57. The UNMIN Electoral Assistance Office advised and assisted Nepal's Election Commission at the national, regional and local levels on a variety of issues, including the electoral code of conduct and candidate nomination and selection procedures, to meet the requirements of the complex quota system required under the electoral legislation. Electoral advisers helped to develop training materials for voter education and advised on ballot design and printing, plans for the delivery of election materials, counting procedures and computer applications to support electoral management. Following the Government's decision to postpone the November poll, the Electoral Assistance Office initiated an extensive debriefing and lessons learned exercise for all its staff, including in consultation with regional and district-level Election Commission counterparts, and introduced a number of changes to its work and composition as a result. The main message of this process was twofold: where technical achievements had been made in 2007, the Election Commission would require only targeted specialist advice; at the regional and district levels, however, the positive impact of the widespread presence of UNMIN electoral advisers throughout the country was demonstrable, arguing for a capacity to ramp up the presence in 2008 to similar levels when a new date for elections was established.

58. Given the UNMIN mandate, the outlook for the Mission depends critically upon the timing of the Constituent Assembly election. If the election is held in April 2008, the electoral component of the Mission can be phased out by the end of the current mandate (July 2008). The duration of other components of the Mission, notably the monitoring of arms and armed personnel, would have to be determined in consultation with the Government of Nepal.

59. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of the Mission are presented below.

Objective: To support the peace process in Nepal with a view to achieving lasting, sustainable peace.

Component 1: peace process

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Successful completion of the political transition leading to the establishment of a Constituent Assembly and progress towards power-sharing arrangements or related mechanisms that facilitate the inclusion of traditionally marginalized groups	(a) (i) Functioning cabinet with portfolios allocated among all major political parties *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: interim Government formed with 100 per cent of portfolios allocated among 8 major parties and better ethnic/gender/regional balance than in the previous Government Target 2008: allocation of 100 per cent of portfolios among all major parties with the same or better ethnic/gender/regional balance (ii) Agreed framework for conducting Constituent Assembly elections supported by major political parties and traditionally marginalized groups *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: framework only partially agreed; elections postponed twice Target 2008: framework fully agreed with outstanding issues resolved and greater support from traditionally marginalized groups (iii) Reduced number of protests or strikes threatening the success of the peace process and the likelihood of elections *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: 1,248 protests/rallies marred by violence/intimidation; 280 days of strike (*bandhs*) in one or more districts Target 2008: 25 per cent reduction in the number of protests and days of strike compared to 2007
(b) Creation of an atmosphere conducive to holding credible elections, including the re-establishment and/or strengthening of local administration acceptable and responsive to all major political parties, communities and groups	(b) (i) Reduction in reported major incidents of hindrance of legal political activities, deliberate obstruction of local government and police functions or violence antagonistic to conducive electoral atmosphere

Performance measures:

Actual 2007: 384 killed in various acts of violence; 196 improvised explosive device explosions; extortion and intimidation leading to resignation of 519 Government officials in 6 districts (18-28 November) and strikes by Village Development Committee Secretaries across the country 2 days a week on grounds of insecurity

Target 2008: 10 per cent reduction of all major incidents compared to 2007

(ii) Increased number of voter education and campaign activities to engage women and traditionally marginalized groups (dalits, janajatis, madhesis)

Performance measures:

Actual 2007: 40 per cent of 8,525 voter education volunteers are women; 7,140,000 copies of voter education materials printed in up to 17 languages

Target 2008: 50 per cent women among voter education volunteers and 7,733,175 copies of printed materials in up to 17 languages

(iii) Increased number and equitable geographical distribution of vital local services during the transition period

Performance measures:

Actual 2007: with all regions covered, 26,000 schools, with a pupil-teacher ratio of 45:1; 3,500 health and sub-health posts

Target 2008: with all regions covered, 27,500 schools with a pupil-teacher ratio of 40:1; 4,000 health and sub-health posts

(iv) Reduction in unaddressed complaints about exclusion or incompetence from recipients of public service delivery, including public security

Performance measures:

Actual 2007: over 900 recorded unaddressed complaints

Target 2008: under 500 recorded unaddressed complaints

(c) Consolidation of the ceasefire at local levels through a reduction of violence and progress towards development and promotion of local conflict mitigation and resolution capacities	(c) (i) Reduction in the number of abductions and killings *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: 569 killings and abductions Target 2008: 10 per cent reduction compared to 2007 (ii) Increased number of local government officials who are women and from traditionally marginalized groups *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: under 5 per cent women; 30 per cent from traditionally marginalized groups Target 2008: 40 per cent women; 40 per cent from traditionally marginalized groups (iii) Participation of women and people traditionally marginalized groups in local conflict resolution processes *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: not available Target 2008: 40 per cent participation of women and people from traditionally marginalized groups in local conflict resolution processes

Outputs

- Political facilitation through good offices to assist in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and related agreements and to support the transitional processes
- Daily interaction with key national and international actors and stakeholders, including the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and interested Member States, to help ensure a successful transition
- Daily analysis and reporting, including to all parties and other critical stakeholders on ceasefire adherence, the re-establishment and normalization of local governance and freedom of political party activity
- Fortnightly meetings with relevant national and regional authorities to share findings and offer appropriate advice on remedial responses to violations of ceasefire agreements and election law
- Joint field missions and related activities with other United Nations and non-United Nations agencies and with relevant national bodies formed under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to assist in monitoring the ceasefire
- Technical advice provided to the interim Government, national monitoring structures, political parties or other stakeholders on the re-establishment and democratic functioning of local governance

- Field visits with district and village-level actors in at least 50 Village Development Committees from 25 districts and 10 district-level multi-stakeholder workshops to support dialogue, confidence-building and an enabling environment for elections
- Analysis and guidance on conflict resolution provided to political parties and groups on an ongoing basis through permanent interaction at the national and regional levels
- Strategic leadership to establish priorities for United Nations system activities in support of the peace process, advice provided to international actors on priorities for peace process support and chairmanship of the Executive Committee and secretariat of the United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
- Public information campaign targeted at key and diverse constituencies to ensure understanding of the Mission's mandate, including: biweekly radio programmes and twice-daily radio public service announcements in 6 languages on 3 national and over 50 regional FM community radio stations; monthly Mission newspaper; maintenance of Mission website; bilingual publication of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council; 6 thematic publications (factsheets, brochures, booklets) including on women and the peace process; bimonthly production of television/video footage and regular still photos for use by national and international media as well as outreach activities promoting confidence-building and conflict resolution, including 2 monthly outreach engagements with non-governmental organizations, local leadership, marginalized communities and other relevant groups and technical assistance to local radio stations to promote conflict-sensitive programming
- Facilitation of regular (at least 15) visits of media representatives to the area of operations, servicing 75 districts, 7 Maoist cantonment sites and 21 satellite sites; regular national and regional media briefings and conferences and facilitation of interviews and participation in media events such as television and radio programmes

Component 2: arms monitoring

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(d) Compliance of the parties with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 21 November 2006 and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies of 8 December 2006	(d) (i) Reduced number of violations of the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies and related agreements and reduction of their relative severity (e.g., use of weapons against either party, recruitment of additional combatants by either party or non-compliance with other aspects of agreements reached) *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: 18 documented violations of the Agreement; no acts of armed hostilities between the parties Target 2008: 25 per cent fewer violations of the Agreement than 2007 (ii) Full participation by the parties in regular meetings of the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: full participation in 59 meetings of the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee (at least 1 meeting a week), with documented reliance on the Committee to resolve differences

	Target 2008: full participation in 25 meetings (1 meeting a week) with documented reliance on the Committee to resolve differences
(e) Monitoring of all Maoist weapons and an equivalent number of Nepal Army weapons as per existing agreements	(e) Number of weapons of both Maoists and Nepal Army stored and regularly monitored in accordance with existing agreements *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: 100 per cent of 2,875 weapons Target 2008: 100 per cent of 2,875 weapons

Outputs

- 24-hour presence and monitoring at the 7 Maoist army main cantonment sites
- Random monitoring at the 21 satellite sites by inspection visits 1 or 2 times a week
- Monitoring of the barracking of the Nepal Army related to the security situation and movement of troops and personnel in accordance with the following schedule: division level: once a week; brigade and battalion level: once a month; company level: once every second month
- Weekly meetings of the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee
- Investigation by joint monitoring teams of complaints by any party of violations of the arms agreement and reporting to the Joint Monitoring Coordination Committee
- Daily monitoring patrols by mobile teams and field operations as required to assess the security situation in the area of operation
- Daily liaison with Nepal Army and Maoist army Commanders at all levels
- 24-hour presence and surveillance to monitor and record all 8 sites for weapons and munitions storage (Maoist army and Nepal Army)
- Securing and demolition of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war
- Facilitation of technical assistance and support as requested by the parties to assist in the discharge and reintegration of minors and late recruits among the Maoist army in the context of plans for the future of the security sector

Component 3: electoral assistance

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(f) Timely, credible and peaceful Constituent Assembly election	(f) (i) Continued adherence to the legal framework for elections *Performance measures*: Actual 2007: legal framework established (electoral laws adopted: Constituent Assembly Members Election Act, Electoral Commission Act, Electoral Rolls Act, Election Offences and Penalties Act, Act on Constituent Assembly Court, Code of Conduct

	Target 2008: statements and actions of parties show continued commitment to framework agreed for elections, and any issues are cooperatively addressed
	(ii) High voter turnout and informed electorate through appropriate voter education efforts
	Performance measures:
	Actual 2007: not applicable
	Target 2008: 60 per cent of registered voters participate in elections with less than 10 per cent invalid ballots
	(iii) Acceptance of electoral process and results by participating political parties, national and international observers and broad base of the Nepali public, reflected in the lack of violent protests contesting the results
	Performance measures:
	Actual 2007: not applicable
	Target 2008: validation of results by the Election Commission, reports of national and international observers deeming election process and results satisfactory, convening of the Constituent Assembly, zero violent post-election protests

Outputs

- Daily liaison with and provision of technical advice to the Election Commission of Nepal in the areas of legal framework development, overall operational planning, voter registration, voter education, political party certification and candidate nomination, media monitoring, political campaign financing, logistics and communication, observer accreditation, training and capacity-building and dispute resolution
- Technical advice and support provided to the Election Commission district offices and regional resource centres and international staff presence in districts in the lead-up to the elections to serve as a confidence-building measure
- Technical advice and support provided to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Inspectors-General of the Nepal Police and the Armed Police Force, and police at the regional and local levels on the development and implementation of an election security plan that meets international standards
- Regular meetings with international actors involved in the elections in order to facilitate international coordination
- Periodic reports from the electoral expert monitoring team
- Reports as requested on technical elements of the electoral process

External factors

60. The objective will be met and the expected accomplishments achieved if there is political will on the part of all parties to advance the peace process and implement

agreements reached, the parties have a shared expectation about United Nations involvement in the peace process, all relevant actors, including traditionally excluded communities and social group, are involved in the political process, the required material and financial support from the Government and donors is available for mandated activities, and the security situation does not in any other way cease to be conducive to elections and the broader peace process.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		2008				Variance analysis 2007-2008	
Category of expenditure	*Final appropriation 2006-2007*	*Total proposed requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Initial appropriation*[a]	*Additional proposed requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(2)-(4)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(2)-(6)*
Military and police personnel costs	3 163.5	3 092.0	—	857.3	2 234.7	5 304.7	(2 212.7)
Civilian personnel cost	21 091.1	25 476.7	—	7 849.1	17 627.6	23 801.3	1 675.4
Operational costs	49 290.1	27 845.8	942.2	7 471.4	20 374.4	59 716.0	(31 870.2)
Total requirements	**73 544.7**	**56 414.5**	**942.2**	**16 117.8**	**40 236.7**	**88 822.0**	**(32 407.5)**

[a] General Assembly resolution 62/238.

61. It is recalled that as part of the special political mission budget approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/238, a provision of $16,117,800 was included for UNMIN for one month of operation to be followed by its liquidation at the end of July 2008. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1796 (2008), the planning assumptions for 2008 have been changed resulting in the revised budget, which provides for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 January to 31 July 2008 followed by a liquidation phase of five months, from 1 August to 31 December.

62. The total requirements for 2008 are estimated at $56,414,500 net ($60,018,500 gross), an addition of $40,236,700 compared with the funds initially appropriated for 2008 in the amount of $16,117,800. Overall requirements are estimated at $43,933,600 for the seven-month operational phase and $12,480,900 for the liquidation phase.

63. The estimated requirements for the Mission provide for military and police personnel costs ($3,092,000); salaries, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance for 887 positions ($25,476,700) as described below; general temporary assistance ($248,400); consultants ($779,400); travel of staff ($841,500); facilities and infrastructure ($2,926,300); maintenance of vehicles ($1,705,900); air transportation ($11,816,300); communications ($5,132,300); information technology ($2,382,000); medical equipment and services ($637,600); and other services, supplies and equipment ($1,376,100).

64. The overall staffing requirements during the operational and liquidation phase are set out below. It is assumed that all substantive personnel will repatriate after July 2008 and that the remaining administrative staff will be gradually phased out during the liquidation period.

Total staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2007	1	1	—	7	16	41	102	12	**180**	91	—	**271**	49	340	258	**918**
Proposed January to July 2008	1	1	—	7	16	43	83	13	**164**	99	—	**263**	61	324	239	**887**
Change	—	—	—	—	—	**2**	**(19)**	**1**	**(16)**	**8**	—	**(8)**	**12**	**(16)**	**(19)**	**(31)**
Proposed end August 2008	—	—	—	1	2	13	25	1	**42**	67	—	**109**	—	169	54	**332**
Proposed end September 2008	—	—	—	1	2	13	25	1	**42**	66	—	**108**	—	156	52	**316**
Proposed end October 2008	—	—	—	1	2	12	24	1	**40**	57	—	**97**	—	131	31	**259**
Proposed end November 2008	—	—	—	1	2	11	15	1	**30**	45	—	**75**	—	88	20	**183**
Proposed end 2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

65. The total staffing establishment proposed for UNMIN for the period from 1 January to 31 July 2008 amounts to 887 civilian personnel, comprising 263 international staff (164 Professional positions and 99 positions in the Field Service category), 385 national staff (61 National Officers and 324 Local level staff) and 239 United Nations Volunteers). In addition, there are 155 military monitors and 7 police advisers.

66. The substantive mission component is planned to be completely phased out by the end of July 2008, leaving administrative liquidation personnel who will be gradually phased out during the period from 1 August to 31 December.

67. Changes in the staffing establishment for individual substantive and administrative offices compared to 2007 are set out below.

1. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Existing positions (28): 1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 Field Service, 7 National Officers, 5 Local level, 3 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: increase by 1 position (1 P-2) (new)

National staff: increase by 2 positions (1 National Officer (new), 1 Local level (redeployment))

68. It is proposed to add one interpreter (P-2) in the Translation and Interpretation Unit, as the Mission's core political functions have consistently suffered from the lack of an international interpreter to service high-level consultations on sensitive issues where interlocutors may not be confident with local interpreters. There has also been general Mission-wide demand for translation that far exceeds what was anticipated in 2007. This position would offset such demand by also assisting in

editing the large volume of English translations from Nepali that are expected from the Unit. The Unit would also be strengthened by the addition of an Editorial Assistant (Local level) to cope with the unexpectedly high and growing demand within the Mission for the daily translation of media reports from multiple national dailies. Because of the diversity of the Nepali media, timely translations are critical to staying abreast of political developments across the country, and this post will ensure the staffing necessary to respond rapidly to essential needs. The position would be accommodated through the redeployment of a Local level position that is no longer required in the Electoral Assistance Office.

69. Following the recommendation of the HIV/AIDS Adviser of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, who made an assessment visit to the Mission in December, and based on the Mission's experience in 2007, it is proposed to establish the position of an HIV/AIDS Assistant (National Officer) to assist the HIV/AIDS Adviser (United Nations Volunteer) in implementing the HIV/AIDS prevention programme for the large number of national staff in the Mission.

2. Substantive offices

(a) Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Existing positions (38): 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 5 P-5, 1 P-3, 6 Field Service, 25 Local level

International staff: reclassification of 1 position (P-3 to P-4)

70. It is proposed to upgrade the position of the Special Assistant of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General from the P-3 to the P-4 level given the scale and seniority of the work. The Deputy Special Representative is the immediate supervisor of all substantive offices of the Mission, with the exception of the Arms Monitoring Office. This requires a considerable degree of close oversight and rapid decision-making. The substantive coordination and management of those offices for the daily routine leaves little time for the Deputy Special Representative to support the political and good offices functions of the Special Representative, making it essential for the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to be assisted by an officer with the requisite level of seniority to interact and speak on behalf of the Deputy Special Representative with heads of offices (D-1) at mission headquarters as well as the five heads of regional offices (P-5). Similarly, the external engagement of the Deputy Special Representative is primarily with senior Government officials, senior political party leaders and groups, ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives, and therefore it is important for the Deputy Special Representative to be able to rely on an officer who has the necessary skills and knowledge to cope with senior politicians and with the diplomatic community.

(b) Communications and Public Information Section

Existing positions (25): 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 Field Service, 8 National Officers, 8 Local level, 2 United Nations Volunteers

National staff: increase by 1 position (1 Local level (redeployment))

71. The western regional office copes with a heavy and increasing workload given the region's 16 districts and extensive local media presence (approximately 50 newspapers published locally, 25 FM radio stations and 5 local television

broadcasters), requiring an intense focus on outreach activities and liaison. There is currently only one public information staff member in the region; an additional Public Information Assistant (Local level) is proposed who would ensure that the workload and quality of all public information outputs throughout the western region can be satisfactorily maintained. This position would be accommodated through the redeployment of a Local level position that is no longer required in the Electoral Assistance Office.

(c) Political Affairs Office

Existing positions (11): 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 Field Service, 4 National Officers, 1 Local level

International staff: increase by 1 position (P-4)

72. It is proposed to add one P-4 position to the Office to function as a Joint Mission Analysis Cell Officer. United Nations peacekeeping policy directives require mission budgets to provide for standing Joint Mission Analysis Cell and Joint Operations Centre staffing as a standard feature. A dedicated full-time Joint Mission Analysis Cell Officer is needed to collect, analyse, synthesize, report and disseminate Mission-critical information. With a focus on political and security-related electoral challenges, the Mission must process, assess and evaluate an increasing quantity of complex information. Those data need to be presented in a timely fashion to senior management on a daily basis to allow critical decision-making and timely Mission response.

(d) Electoral Assistance Office

Existing positions (249): 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 13 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 National Officer, 54 Local level, 167 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: decrease by 3 positions (3 P-3), increase by 1 position (Field Service) (redeployment)

National staff: decrease by 42 positions (Local level) (27 redeployments, 15 abolitions)

United Nations Volunteers: decrease by 14 positions (abolition)

73. It is proposed to abolish five positions of regional Electoral Officers (P-3) (1 per region) by combining the functions of voter education and training into one position and to create the positions of Field Support Officer (P-3), Deputy Field Support Officer (P-3) and Field Support Coordinator (Field Service) to ensure adequate implementation of the electoral support deployment of United Nations Volunteers. The Field Service position would be accommodated through the redeployment of a position that is no longer required in the Engineering Section.

74. By using an operational concept of pairing national and international United Nations Volunteers, thus enabling the national Volunteers to also act as language assistants, it is proposed to abolish 15 Language Assistant positions and to redeploy 27 Language Assistant positions that are no longer required in the Electoral Assistance Office to accommodate functions in other substantive and administrative offices.

75. In that context, it is further proposed to abolish 14 United Nations Volunteers positions, reflecting the accomplishment of some tasks in 2007 as well as a consolidation of certain functions.

(e) Civil Affairs Office

Existing positions (72): 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 7 P-4, 11 P-3, 11 P-2, 1 Field Service, 17 National Officers, 6 Local level, 17 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: decrease by 5 positions (5 P-3)

National staff: increase by 12 positions (11 National Officers (new), 1 Local level (redeployment))

United Nations Volunteers: decrease by 5 positions (abolition)

76. It is proposed to abolish five P-3 posts (one for each of the five regional offices) in line with the overall Mission strategy to nationalize staff to the extent possible and therefore build national capacity.

77. It is further proposed to establish 10 Outreach and Monitoring Officer positions (National Officer), which would be deployed between regional offices and headquarters with the purpose of enhancing the quality of Mission analysis of complex socio-political dynamics and nuances in the country. The 10 Officers would be highly experienced staff with extensive networks and stature to replace existing P-3 and international United Nations Volunteers positions.

78. It is also proposed to add one Social Affairs Officer position (National Officer) with a particular focus on national-level activities in connection with social inclusion issues in relation to the peace process.

79. In this context it is also proposed to establish an additional Administrative Assistant position (Local level) to provide administrative support to the Office. This position would be accommodated through the redeployment of a Local level position that is no longer required from the Electoral Assistance Office.

3. Administrative offices

(a) General Services Section

Existing positions (11): 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 Field Service, 8 Local level

International staff: increase by 2 positions (2 Field Service) (redeployment)

United Nations Volunteers: increase by 2 positions (redeployment)

80. The Receiving and Inspection Unit, comprising one Receiving and Inspection Officer and three Assistants (2 Field Service and 2 United Nations Volunteers) is proposed to be relocated from the Property Management Control Section to the General Services Section to balance supervisory and managerial workload across administrative sections.

(b) Medical Section

Existing positions (11): 1 P-4, 10 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: increase by 1 position (1 P-3) (new)

National staff: increase by 2 positions (Local level) (redeployment)

81. Contrary to initial assumptions, it has not been possible for the UNDP dispensary to provide level-1 medical support to the Mission's personnel in Kathmandu. As a result, the Mission had to establish a level-1 clinic at UNMIN headquarters in addition to the four at regional headquarters. On average, 421 patients per month are being treated in the clinics within the Mission area, of which 184 are treated in Kathmandu. It is proposed to strengthen the clinic at UNMIN headquarters by adding a Medical Officer (P-3). This would allow the Chief Medical Officer (P-4) to concentrate on planning, preparedness and management tasks, while the Medical Officer (P-3) would focus on technical medical support. That Officer would also serve as the first point of technical support to the United Nations Volunteers doctors and nurses deployed in the regional offices and would serve as a backup to the Chief Medical Officer in his or her absence.

82. It is also proposed to establish additional positions for a Nurse and two Laboratory Technicians (Local level) to assist the international United Nations Volunteers nurse and to conduct basic tests, which currently must be performed at high cost in local hospitals. Those positions would be accommodated through the redeployment of two Local level positions from the Electoral Assistance Office.

(c) Property Management Section

Existing positions (17): 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 7 Field Service, 2 Local level, 6 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: decrease by 3 positions (1 P-3 (conversion), 2 Field Service (redeployment)); increase by 1 position (Field Service) (conversion)

National staff: increase by 1 position (Local level) (redeployment)

United Nations Volunteers: decrease by 2 positions (redeployment)

83. It is proposed that the position of a Claims Officer (P-3) be converted to a Field Service position, given that the function is deemed to be more appropriately performed by a Field Service staff member. Moreover, as outlined in paragraph 80 above, it is proposed to move the Receiving and Inspection Unit to the General Services Section to balance the workload among sections.

84. As the Mission has become fully operational, the caseload in claims and Property Survey Board action is expected to increase. To cope with the workload, it is proposed to establish an additional position of a Verification Assistant (Local level), which is essential to assist in the verification of assets in regions, the filing and archiving of Property Survey Board/Claims Review Board and insurance cases; to act as a focal point between claimants and insurance companies; and to provide follow-up on Property Survey Board/Claims Review Board cases. The requirement will be met through the redeployment of one position that is no longer required in the Supply Section.

(d) Transport Section

Existing positions (67): 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 9 Field Service, 46 Local level, 10 United Nations Volunteers

National staff: increase by 22 positions (Local level) (redeployment)

85. It is proposed to increase the number of drivers by 22 positions (Local level), as the initial number of approved driver positions has proven grossly inadequate considering road and driving conditions in the Mission area, as well as the Mission's unexpectedly high degree of mobility. Accidents involving international staff drivers have proven to be a serious public relations issue for UNMIN. Public pressure and protests have resulted from those accidents, which place the Mission in a difficult position. Environmental, infrastructure and local traffic safety issues combine to create extremely difficult surface transport operating conditions. Mission mobility requirements were severely underestimated during initial staffing level planning. All main mission components, namely, arms monitors, the Electoral Assistance Office and the Civil Affairs Office, rely on a large number of mobile teams for frequent road missions. All substantive sections have far greater transport needs than initially forecast. Extremely hazardous driving conditions exist throughout the Mission area. Most roads are not hard-surfaced, are exposed to landslides and erosion, and wind through mountain terrain with steep cliffs. Many rivers must be forded, and flooded areas must be crossed during the monsoon season. In 2007, the number of multi-day transport missions far exceeded initial estimates. Currently, drivers assigned to the Transport Section are executing an average of 700 to 800 missions per week. Issues regarding compliance with minimum operating security standards have also placed a strain on driver resources owing to limitations on driving during hours of darkness and requirements to curtail travel by individuals depending on the security situation. The majority of UNMIN road missions outside of the Kathmandu Valley are conducted under conditions corresponding to phase three of the minimum operating security standards. Such conditions, combined with heavy traffic both in towns and on the open road, the general disregard of basic traffic rules by citizens and frequent street demonstrations and civil unrest require drivers' constant alertness and attention, considerable driving skills, familiarity with the local driving habits and anticipation of unexpected dangers. In addition, in an effort to curtail costly local driver overtime expenditures, a shift system is being introduced to streamline duty hours. Therefore, drivers are required in much larger numbers than were originally budgeted for.

86. Those positions would be accommodated through the redeployment of Local level positions that are no longer required in the Electoral Assistance Office.

(e) Engineering Section

Existing positions (48): 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 9 Field Service, 1 National Officer, 32 Local level, 3 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: decrease by 1 position (Field Service)

87. The two Local level Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Technicians (Local level) are sufficient to meet the Mission's needs, so one Field Service position is proposed for abolition.

(f) Communications and Information Technology Section

Existing positions (78): 1 P-4, 24 Field Service, 39 Local level, 14 United Nations Volunteers

International staff: decrease by 3 positions (Field Service) (abolition)

National staff: increase by 2 positions (Local level)

88. As a result of the national capacity-building strategy, the functions of three positions (1 Network Administrator, 1 Radio Technician and 1 Satellite Technician) at the Field Service level are proposed to be performed by existing national staff, and it is therefore proposed to abolish three positions from the Field Service and to abolish one Local level position for regional information technology support, which has proven to be redundant.

(g) Supply Section

Existing positions (16): 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 3 Field Service, 8 Local level, 2 United Nations Volunteers

National staff: decrease by 1 position (Local level)

89. As indicated in paragraph 84, it is proposed to redeploy one Local level position which is no longer required in the Supply Section to the Property Management Section.

(h) Safety and Security Section

Existing positions (33): 1 P-4, 12 P-3, 5 Field Service, 15 Local level

International staff: conversion of 5 positions (P-3 to Field Service)

90. Based on the experience of the Mission in 2007, it is proposed to convert five Security Officer positions (P-3) to the more appropriate Field Service level.

(i) Logistics Support Section

Existing positions (22): 1 P-4, 6 P-3, 10 United Nations Volunteers, 5 Local level

International staff: conversion of 5 positions (P-3 to Field Service)

91. Based on the Mission's experience in 2007, it is proposed to convert five regional Logistics and Administrative Officer positions (P-3) to the more appropriate Field Service level.

E. United Nations Political Office for Somalia

($16,233,800)

Background, mandate and objective

92. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) was established on 15 April 1995 pursuant to an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/1995/231, S/1995/322, S/1995/451 and S/1995/452) in order to assist the Secretary-General in his efforts to advance the

cause of peace and reconciliation in Somalia through contacts with Somali leaders, civic organizations and the States and organizations concerned.

93. The mandate of UNPOS was extended in November 2005 for the period 2006-2007 on the basis of a request contained in a letter dated 16 November 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/729) and the latter's reply dated 21 November 2005 (S/2005/730).

94. In his report dated 18 February 2005 (S/2005/89), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council about developments regarding the national reconciliation process in Somalia and provided an update on the security situation as well as humanitarian and development activities of United Nations programmes and agencies in Somalia. He also reported to the Council that the United Nations had been asked by the Transitional Federal Government, the countries of the region and the international donor community to take the lead in coordinating support to implement the agreements reached at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference and to foster the establishment of peace and stability in Somalia. The Secretary-General also proposed an expanded role for the United Nations, which includes:

(a) Assisting in fostering reconciliation among Somali parties through dialogue;

(b) Assisting in the effort to address the issue of "Somaliland";

(c) Coordinating support for the peace process with Somalia's neighbours and other regional and international partners;

(d) Chairing the Coordination and Monitoring Committee, as well as playing a lead political role in peacebuilding activities in Somalia.

95. In a presidential statement dated 7 March 2005 (S/PRST/2005/11), the Security Council, inter alia, welcomed the efforts of UNPOS and noted the need to expand the United Nations presence as proposed by the Secretary-General. Subsequently, in the context of the action taken by the Council on 7 March 2005, the Secretary-General submitted his budget proposals incorporating the proposed expansion of UNPOS to the General Assembly (A/59/534/Add.4).

96. In his report of 16 June 2005 (S/2005/392), the Secretary-General expressed concern regarding the impasse within the Transitional Federal Institutions over, inter alia, the Transitional Federal Government plan to relocate to Somalia and the proposed inclusion of troops from the "frontline States" (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya), in a future African Union/Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace support mission in Somalia. This resulted in the delay of the Transitional Federal Government's plan to commence the relocation of the Transitional Federal Institutions to Somalia from mid-February to 13 June 2005.

97. In a presidential statement issued after its discussion on Somalia on 14 July 2005 (S/PRST/2005/32), the Security Council urged the Somali leaders to continue to work towards reconciliation, through inclusive dialogue in accordance with the Transitional Federal Charter. In that context, the Council reaffirmed its strong support for the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia in his efforts to foster inclusive dialogue among the leaders of the Transitional Federal Institutions. In a presidential statement of 15 March 2006

(S/PRST/2006/11), made following the presentation of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 February 2006 (S/2006/122), that position was reiterated.

98. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1744 (2007), UNPOS will continue to encourage the Transitional Federal Government and all parties to engage in an all-inclusive dialogue as well as to facilitate, in concert with the African Union and the international donor partners, the full deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia. UNPOS will also work in tandem with the various stakeholders, both within and outside the region, including IGAD, to promote regional peace and security, which is a prerequisite for the achievement of genuine and sustainable peace and stability in Somalia and the wider Horn of Africa.

99. In resolutions 1744 (2007) and 1772 (2007), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to strengthen the National Reconciliation Congress and, more widely, to promote an ongoing all-inclusive political process, including by assisting the Transitional Federal Institutions and by working with external partners. In its resolution 1772 (2007), the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it further measures to strengthen the ability of UNPOS to fulfil its enhanced role.

100. As a first step in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolution, in a letter dated 27 August 2007 (S/2007/522), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to upgrade the Head of the Office to the Under-Secretary-General level. The effective fulfilment of that mandate, however, requires UNPOS, under the stewardship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to intensify its efforts in support of the political and reconciliation process as well as the security of Somalia by building on the outcome of the recently concluded National Reconciliation Congress and other initiatives both within and outside the country.

101. The new developments in the Somali peace process both within and outside the country will require a more proactive role by UNPOS to help build trust among the parties and further promote peace and reconciliation and help the Transitional Federal Government to undertake action aimed at completing the transitional process. Such efforts include increased consultations and technical assistance to the Transitional Federal Government in the implementation of a road map for the completion of the transition process. In that respect, UNPOS will be actively involved in several activities, including the reform of the security and defence forces, the promotion of the rule of law, preparations for elections and addressing critical humanitarian and development issues as well as other regional security concerns. On 17 December, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, presented his agenda for Somalia to the Security Council. The agenda, which is in line with the two-track approach advocated by the Secretary-General, proposes concrete actions on the political and security fronts. In a presidential statement dated 19 December 2007 (S/PRST/2007/49), Council members supported the agenda.

102. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 24 December 2007 (S/2007/762), the Secretary-General recalled his letter dated 20 September 2007 (S/2007/566) recommending that UNPOS be provided with the resources necessary to implement an integrated United Nations approach for Somalia leading to a common United Nations peacebuilding strategy and outlining the objectives for 2008 for UNPOS, inter alia, to help strengthen the Transitional Federal Institutions

and foster inclusive dialogue among all Somali parties and to coordinate United Nations political, security, electoral, humanitarian and development support to the Transitional Federal Institutions in concert with those institutions and the United Nations country team. UNPOS would also work closely with United Nations Headquarters on contingency planning for a possible peacekeeping operation.

103. In view of the above and given the resolve of the Secretary-General to give priority to the resolution of the Somali crisis, the structure of UNPOS should be strengthened to include a strong mediation/facilitation team to organize and follow up on political talks and oversee legal aspects related to conflict resolution and constitutional reforms. Similarly, the humanitarian and development components will undertake programmes aimed at launching the economy, facilitating the reinsertion of former militias fighters, child soldiers, youth and the internally displaced population and organizing free and fair elections as provided by the Transitional Federal Charter. By taking a lead in the implementation of such activities, UNPOS will contribute to the reinforcement of coordination within the United Nations country team for better coherence.

104. Furthermore, the Security Council, in its resolution 1772 (2007), requested the Secretary-General to consult with the African Union Commission on what further support might be provided to the African Union Mission in Somalia and to continue to develop the existing contingency planning for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to replace it.

105. UNPOS continued to support the implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter in close coordination with the Transitional Federal Government, the United Nations country team and the international community; provided political guidance to various partners and stakeholders based on the road map and sequencing chart; supported Somali-owned initiatives on national reconciliation in concert with other members of the international community, and attended various international meetings on Somalia, including those of the International Contact Group held in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania), Cairo and London, the African Union Peace and Security Council, IGAD and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and provided them with political advice and guidance with regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1744 (2007). It also provided advice and guidance on a regional security architecture for the Horn of Africa.

106. UNPOS, in its capacity as Chair of the International Advisory Committee, took the lead in coordinating international support and assistance to the National Governance and Reconciliation Committee as the sole body charged with organizing and managing the National Reconciliation Congress. The International Advisory Committee was established at the request of the Transitional Federal Government to serve as a mechanism to advise the National Governance and Reconciliation Committee during the preparation and the organization of the National Reconciliation Congress. Also in 2007, UNPOS and the United Nations country team continued to closely cooperate in the mapping out of strategies and programmes within the framework of the joint needs assessment and reconstruction and development programme for Somalia.

107. Because of the security situation, UNPOS could not relocate to Somalia in 2007. However, it has established and made fully operational four of the five envisaged regional offices inside Somalia, namely, in Baidoa, Mogadishu, Kismayo

and Hargeisa, and has been undertaking incremental and phased steps towards relocation. The initial relocation plan is being hampered by the current unfavourable security situation as well as the lack of progress in fostering an all-inclusive reconciliation process within the framework of the National Reconciliation Congress, which is a key to the advent of lasting and sustainable peace and stability in the country.

108. During 2007, the creation of a framework for obtaining adherence of all parties to the Transitional Federal Charter has been addressed by promoting an all-inclusive approach during the National Reconciliation Conference, holding talks with the different opposition groups with the aim of encouraging them to join the peace process during and after the Conference and by providing, together with members of the international community, sound advice and guidance to the National Governance and Reconciliation Committee on how to conduct the Conference. Some provisions of the Transitional Federal Charter have been implemented, including the Transitional Federal Institutions and some specialized commissions, such as the Constitutional Commission and the National Reconciliation Commission. Furthermore, the aim of ensuring coherence among the international community has been pursued through the active participation of UNPOS in the meetings of the International Contact Group and regular consultations with countries of the region that have an impact on the Somali warring parties including Egypt, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

109. In addition, UNPOS addressed the issue of strengthening the capacity of the Transitional Federal Institutions to function effectively by implementing directly and through UNDP specific activities, including capacity-building support for the strengthening of the judiciary and institutional strengthening of the National Reconciliation Commission. UNPOS is in the process of organizing seminars and workshops on policing standards, the constitution-making process, the participation of women in the decision-making process and study tours on peace and reconciliation mechanisms and security sector reform.

110 In 2008, UNPOS will continue its efforts to promote peace, security and national reconciliation in Somalia and promote regional security in the Horn of Africa.

111. In the pursuit of its mandate, UNPOS is in daily contact with the Department of Political Affairs for guidance regarding political developments and options for action to be taken. As the lead political organization on Somalia, UNPOS has always worked in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and programmes in Nairobi, including the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations country team, to provide them with the required political guidance and to enhance the use of comparative advantages and avoid duplication of efforts in the provision of a wide range of support services. Furthermore, and in order to ensure the coherence of United Nations intervention in the Somalia conflict, the Department and UNPOS will continue its close interaction with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations planning team for Somalia.

112. At the broader regional level, UNPOS has started working in closer collaboration with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan and the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea to address cross-cutting issues and the regional dimensions of the various conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

113. UNDP has shifted its focus for Somalia from humanitarian assistance to development assistance and has carried out activities in the following areas:

(a) Reconciliation and peace: coordination of technical and financial support to the National Reconciliation Congress and provision of support to the Independent National Reconciliation Commission;

(b) Security and the rule of law: strengthening the rule of law and security through support for the police and the judiciary;

(c) Governance and public administration: provision of support for the redesigned offices of the President and the Prime Minister and Government structures, and assistance in the constitutional process.

114. The objective, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement of UNPOS are presented below.

Objective: To enhance peace, security and national reconciliation in Somalia.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Creation of a framework for obtaining adherence of all parties and partners to the implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter	(a) (i) Increase in the number of different Somali parties participating in a cessation of hostilities or a comprehensive peace and permanent ceasefire arrangement, consistent with the National Security and Stabilization Plan *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 3 Actual 2007: 8 Target 2008: 12 (ii) Increased number of participants and groups, including members of civil society and the diaspora chosen by their clans, taking part in an all-inclusive National Reconciliation Commission *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 participants Actual 2007: 2,605 participants Target 2008: 500 additional participants (iii) Broader participation in inclusive and broad-based Transitional Federal Institutions *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 Actual 2007: 2 groups comprising the Transitional Federal Government and the newly formed Alliance

for the Reliberation of Somalia, which includes the Free Parliamentarians and members of the Union of the Islamic Courts

Target 2008: 2 groups comprising the Transitional Federal Government and the newly formed Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, which includes the Free Parliamentarians and members of the Union of the Islamic Courts

(iv) Increased number of meetings between the Transitional Federal Government and opposition groups

Performance measures:

Actual 2006: 0 meetings

Actual 2007: 3 meetings

Target 2008: 6 meetings

(v) Increased financial contributions by donors to the National Reconciliation Congress and Transitional Federal Institutions as well as for the post-National Reconciliation Congress period

Performance measures:

Actual 2006: $150 million

Actual 2007: $145 million

Target 2008: $250 million

Outputs

- Organization of weekly meetings of the International Advisory Committee to advise and provide technical support to the National Governance and Reconciliation Committee on constitutional, police and military issues as well as ceasefire discussions
- Weekly contacts and consultations with the parties to the conflict in support of the political process
- Facilitation of 6 meetings between troop-contributing countries, the African Union and donors in support of the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia in collaboration with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- Organization and facilitation of 6 meetings with opposition parties and the Transitional Federal Government as well as targeted groups within civil society, including the business community, on the political process
- Technical (legal, military, police and political) expertise provided in the drafting of a political agreement and a ceasefire agreement
- Provision of good offices
- 6 bimonthly consultations with regional and subregional organizations (IGAD, the African Union, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference) on the situation in Somalia

- 18 sessions of consultations by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General or the Deputy Special Representative with leaders of countries of the subregion and region on the regional security architecture
- Regular consultations with the League of Arab States, IGAD and other international partners, including the International Contact Group, the European Commission and the European Union

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(b) Strengthened capacity of the Transitional Federal Institutions for the effective implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter	(b) (i) Increased number of trained judiciary staff *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 Actual 2007: 50 Target 2008: 150 (ii) Increased number of integrated militias from former warlords, clan militias and the Union of the Islamic Courts into the integrated Somali security forces *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: no integrated security forces Actual 2007: 4,500 Transitional Federal Government security forces Target 2008: 7,000 integrated Somali security forces (iii) Increased number of senior officers of the Transitional Federal Government trained in public administration *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 Actual 2007: 25 Target 2008: 70 (iv) A new constitution and electoral code adopted by the Transitional Federal Government *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: not applicable Actual 2007: preparatory activities for the constitutional process Target 2008: a constitution and electoral code adopted by the Transitional Federal Government

Outputs

- Co-chairing of 12 meetings of a revitalized Coordination Monitoring Committee comprising the reshuffled Transitional Federal Government and representatives of the international community or newly agreed mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter
- Training of 70 senior staff of the Transitional Federal Government in public administration and leadership
- Assistance in the drafting of the constitution and electoral code
- Provision of advice to the Transitional Federal Government on gender issues during the drafting of the constitution, the electoral code and the family code
- Provision of advice to the Transitional Federal Government during the preparation of policies and programmes related to the work of the Transitional Federal Government, including youth employment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, income-generating activities for women and the reconciliation process
- Organization of 12 workshops with the Transitional Federal Parliament commissions on the constitution, security and governance, as well as representatives of civil society and other parties in the peace process on the constitutional process, human rights issues, the role of the civil society in the decision-making process, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and national reconciliation for some 350 participants
- Provision of good offices and confidence-building and advisory services to Transitional Federal Institutions and other parties, including Puntland and Somaliland

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
(c) Progress towards an enhanced regional security architecture in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, the African Union and the East African Community	(c) (i) Increased number of meetings held with the IGAD secretariat and other regional bodies on the existing security architecture *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 Actual 2007: 6 Target 2008: 20 (ii) Provision of a draft regional security architecture *Performance measures*: Actual 2006: 0 Actual 2007: established drafting committee Target 2008: drafted regional security architecture (iii) Increased number of countries adopting an enhanced strategic plan of action for regional peace and security

Performance measures:

Actual 2006: 0

Actual 2007: 0

Target 2008: 6

(iv) Increased number of regional peace initiatives by IGAD member States

Performance measures:

Actual 2006: 0

Actual 2007: 1 (regional meeting on assessment of IGAD peace initiative for Somalia)

Target 2008: 2

(v) Increased number of training institutions (universities, training and research centres) in the region with a training module on peace and security integrated in their curricula

Performance measures:

Actual: 0

Actual 2007: 0

Target 2008: 2 (University of Kenya and Centre for Strategic Studies in Ethiopia)

Outputs

- 20 consultations on regional security with regional and subregional organizations (IGAD, African Union and the East African Community)
- 20 consultations with countries of the region (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda)
- Technical support (military, political and economic expertise) in the drafting of an enhanced regional security architecture by group of experts from IGAD countries
- Monthly meetings with IGAD on security issues in the Horn of Africa region
- Preparation of 3 concept papers, including regional integration, regional security arrangements and strategies for regional cross-border issues
- Organization and facilitation of 2 regional peace initiatives by Governments or civil society
- Drafting and provision of training modules to university and research centres
- Provision of experts for the training of officials from countries of the region
- Training of at least 48 senior staff of Governments of the region on peace and security
- Contribution to the drafting of the regional peace and security architecture on, inter alia, cross-border issues, as well as a regional mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution

External factors

115. UNPOS is expected to achieve its objectives provided that: (a) the Transitional Federal Institutions are not destabilized by internal/external opposition; (b) regional Governments and organizations are in support of the peace process; (c) renewed and concerted engagement is provided by the international community in support of the peace process in Somalia; and (d) countries of the region are committed to peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		2008				Variance analysis 2007-2008	
Category of expenditure	*Final appropriation 2006-2007*	*Total proposed requirements*	*Non-recurrent requirements*	*Initial appropriation*	*Additional proposed requirements*	*Total requirements 2007*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(2)-(4)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(2)-(6)*
Civilian personnel cost	5 393.5	7 105.3	—	3 998.2	3 107.1	4 177.5	2 927.8
Operational costs	3 740.5	9 128.5	2 695.4	3 843.4	5 285.1	2 582.4	6 546.1
Total requirements	**9 134.0**	**16 233.8**	**2 695.4**	**7 841.6**	**8 392.2**	**6 759.9**	**9 473.9**

116. It is recalled that as part of the special political mission budget approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/238, a provision of $7,841,600 was included for UNPOS. The revised total estimated requirements for UNPOS for 1 January to 31 December 2008 amount to $16,233,800 net ($17,155,500 gross) and provide for salaries, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance for 72 positions for six months in Nairobi and six months in Somalia ($7,105,300); consultants ($95,000); travel of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and staff of the Office in the region, to Europe and to Headquarters for meetings and consultations, as well as for staff of the Department of Political Affairs and Department of Field Support to the mission area for substantive and administrative support ($874,100); training-related travel of staff to Brindisi, Italy ($72,800); cost of travel of participants to conferences, capacity-building seminars and workshops in Nairobi and Somalia (conference on confidence-building in post-conflict Somalia, meetings on the reconciliation process, the regional security architecture, security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, workshops on elections, local government management, policing standards, human rights and gender awareness ($426,400)); facilities and infrastructure ($1,046,300); the acquisition and maintenance of vehicles ($679,800); air transportation ($1,953,200); communications ($2,835,000); information technology ($925,500); medical services ($53,100); and other services, supplies and equipment ($167,300).

Total staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2008	1	—	—	1	3	5	4	—	**14**	6	4	**24**	7	8	—	**39**
Additional proposed for 2008	—	—	1	—	4	4	5	—	**14**	6	—	**20**	5	8	—	**33**
Total	**1**	**—**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**9**	**9**	**—**	**28**	**12**	**4**	**44**	**12**	**16**	**—**	**72**

117. The operations of UNPOS have been complemented so far by constitutional, electoral and peace education activities of UNDP using international consultants, while legal support was provided through the United Nations Office at Nairobi. With the upgrading of the level of the head of UNPOS to the Under-Secretary-General level and the increased leadership role entrusted to him, including the implementation of an integrated United Nations approach for Somalia, UNPOS would take over all activities required in that respect.

118. Consequently, the organizational structure is planned to be slightly rearranged, with substantive and administrative offices reporting through the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to the Head of Mission, who directly supervises his security advisers, as well as the Legal Affairs and Public Information Units. The staffing requirements of UNPOS for 2008 include the continuation of 24 international positions and 15 national staff approved by the General Assembly in December 2007 and the establishment of 20 international and 13 national staff positions, as detailed below.

1. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Existing positions (7): 1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 Field Service, 2 General Service (Other level)

International staff: increase by 4 positions (1 P-5, 1 P-3, 2 Field Service) (new)

Legal Officer (P-5)

119. The Legal Officer (P-5) would provide legal advice to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on all aspects of the UNPOS mandate, as well as on issues of constitutional and other national law as they affect the political process; support the Special Representative on legal matters; and advise him on administrative, personnel and contractual matters related to the Mission's operational activities. The Legal Officer would also draft or contribute to the drafting of major political agreements, legal submissions and other legal documents, suggest possible courses of action on the legal aspects of the implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter, including the establishment of the judicial system and the drafting of the Constitution and the Electoral Code, and provide advice to the parties during discussions on issues related to the ceasefire; disarmament,

demobilization and reintegration; police; the rule of law; and human rights. On the issue of the regional security architecture, the Legal Officer would provide input and concept papers on regional peace and security, organize research studies and prepare legal opinions.

Legal/Administrative Assistant (Field Service)

120. Under the direct supervision of the Legal Officer, the Legal/Administrative Assistant's main duties would be managing the calendar of meetings and appointments of the Legal Officer, compiling briefing books, managing requests for information and following up on all matters requiring action by the Legal Officer. The incumbent would also draft responses and ensure thorough follow-up, conduct research, compile and consolidate background materials, procedural papers and briefing files for the Legal Officer's official trips and meetings, assist in drafting cables and maintain files.

Public Information Officer (P-3)

121. The Public Information Unit provides full media support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in terms of publicizing his numerous activities to the media and the rest of the United Nations and keeping him informed about media coverage. The Public Information Unit also maintains and updates the UNPOS website through the United Nations Office at Nairobi, drafts press releases, responds to enquiries from the international community and publicizes the work of UNPOS whenever possible. At present, the Unit comprises one Public Information Officer (P-4) assisted by one Public Information Assistant (Field Service). The new mandate would require increased effort to reach out to the public and regularly update the UNPOS website, creating the need for far greater outreach to the media and strengthening of the visibility of UNPOS.

122. The Public Information Officer (P-3) would design and update the UNPOS website, disseminate press releases to media networks, organize press conferences in liaison with media networks with the Kenyan press and Somali journalists based both in Kenya and in Somalia. In addition, the Officer would facilitate information-gathering, liaise with Somali journalists to assess their needs and potential support from UNPOS, monitor local, regional and international media for the daily bulletin of press clippings, closely follow media reports on the work of UNPOS, ensure that all information is updated regularly, take relevant video footage and photographs of the work of UNPOS and related projects in Somalia to be used on the website, promote the work of UNPOS regionally and nationally, provide information, contact points and background briefings in response to queries about the work of UNPOS and assist in the development of public information materials (e.g., factsheets and brochures).

Close Protection Officer (Field Service)

123. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General is currently protected by United Nations Office at Nairobi close protection officers working about 9 to 10 hours a day. In case of the relocation of UNPOS to Somalia, the services rendered by the United Nations Office at Nairobi will cease. In order to provide round-the-clock protection to the Special Representative in Somalia, there would be a need for a close protection officer.

2. Substantive offices

(a) Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Existing positions (2): 1 D-1, 1 General Service (Other level)

International staff: reclassification of 1 position (D-1 to D-2)

124. The support given by the entire international community operating in Somalia to the new leadership role assigned to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General requires UNPOS to be more proactive and operational and to carry out a wide range of activities, including good offices, mediation, advice and drafting of documents. To be able to meet the expectations, the Special Representative needs to be supported by senior-level staff who are able to take decisions on his behalf, address sensitive issues and coordinate the activities of the Office. In that respect, the Deputy Special Representative (D-2) would be responsible for the coordination of mediation efforts among stakeholders, including conducting good offices on behalf of the Special Representative, providing the Transitional Federal Government with sound advice on policy issues, advising the Special Representative on all matters related to the implementation of the enhanced mandate of the Office, supervising the administration of the Office, coordinating the work of the substantive sections of the Office to ensure coherence and working closely with senior Government and regional officials, as well as the diplomatic community. The Deputy Special Representative would also support the Special Representative in implementing the action plan for Somalia and supervise and provide guidance to senior staff, in particular in the area of the political and ceasefire agreements, the constitution and the electoral code. The Deputy Special Representative would also actively coordinate the activities of the Office with the United Nations country team in an effort to develop and implement a common and integrated United Nations strategy on Somalia.

(b) Political Affairs Office

Existing positions (9): 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 5 National Officers, 1 Local level

International staff: increase by 5 positions (1 D-1, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 Field Service) (new)

National staff: increase by 2 positions (National Officer) (new)

125. UNPOS will be engaged in increased efforts aimed at reconciling the Somali people, strengthening the Transitional Federal Institutions and developing a regional approach to conflict prevention and resolution in the Horn of Africa. Until 2007, the majority of activities related to the implementation of the Transitional Federal Charter were carried out by other United Nations agencies. With the expansion of UNPOS and its lead role in the peace process, the Office will be directly involved in supporting the Transitional Federal Institutions in implementing the key tasks identified for the remainder of the transition period. These include issues pertaining to the drafting of a constitution, the holding of elections, the implementation of a signed agreement between the Transitional Federal Government and the opposition with a view to moving the reconciliation process forward and technical assistance to regional peace and security institutions such as IGAD. The implementation and coordination of all such activities at the technical level require the position of a Chief Political Affairs Officer at the D-1 level. The incumbent, in consultation with

both the Deputy Special Representative and the Special Representative, would oversee the implementation of the political work of UNPOS and supervise the work of all Political Affairs Officers and the five field offices already established, in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Garoowe, Hargeisa and Kismayo. The Chief Political Affairs Officer would act as adviser to the entire United Nations system on all political matters; liaise with IGAD to prepare strategies and an action plan for a regional security architecture; be responsible for a range of activities to be implemented, including the training of some 70 senior staff of the Transitional Federal Government; support the drafting of the constitution and the electoral code; and provide advice to the Transitional Federal Government in developing policies and programmes. In order to cope with the volume, range of complex activities and geographical outreach, the Chief Political Affairs Officer would be assisted by the existing staff as well as the proposed additional five Political Affairs Officers (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 National Officers) and one Administrative Assistant (Field Service).

(c) Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit

Existing positions (1): 1 P-4

International staff: increase by 1 position (1 P-3) (new)

National staff: increase by 1 position (National Officer) (new)

126. The two new Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer positions (1 P-3 and 1 National Officer) would support the existing Officer (P-4) and would assess, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities carried out by national and local institutions and authorities, contribute to the implementation of the mission's strategic plan by identifying emerging disarmament, demobilization and reintegration related issues and analysing their implications and prepare reports based on assessments of the impact of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration on the political, economic and social environment and on mandate implementation. The Officers would further identify potential and real challenges in the area of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, undertake assessments of the security sector with a view to identifying needs and priorities for reform, formulate guidelines to ensure effective management of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector activities, identify, formulate, facilitate and/or conduct external training activities for national counterparts and liaise with representatives of the local government and international counterparts.

(d) Human Rights Unit

Existing positions (2): 1 P-4, 1 Field Service

International staff: increase by 1 position (1 P-5) (new)

National staff: increase by 1 position (Local level) (new)

127. A Senior Human Rights Officer (P-5) is required to provide leadership for the Human Rights Unit and interact with agency heads, Transitional Federal Government representatives and members of the diplomatic community having decision-making authority. The Officer would also be chiefly responsible for advocacy efforts with Somali interlocutors on issues of human rights compliance and capacity-building. It is envisioned that the Officer would be responsible for the

promotion and provision of advice on the integration of human rights into potential future peace accords and possible integrated mission planning.

128. One Human Rights Assistant (Local level) is also required to support the Senior Human Rights Officer in his or her duties and provide overall support to the strengthened human rights component within the mission.

129. UNPOS further proposes the creation of three new units each comprising two positions, namely, a Humanitarian and Development Affairs Unit (1 P-5, 1 National Officer), a Civil Affairs/Electoral Unit (1 P-4, 1 P-3) and a Gender Affairs Unit (1 P-4, 1 National Officer).

(e) Humanitarian and Development Affairs Unit

International staff: increase by 1 position (1 P-5)

National staff: increase by 1 position (National Officer)

130. The humanitarian and political situations have become so interconnected that sound political analysis is needed to make a decision on the appropriate course of action. Facts on the ground suggest that some parties are using the humanitarian situation to build up their political agenda, while others are taking political action on the basis of the humanitarian situation. UNPOS is increasingly called upon to provide good offices to the humanitarian community and the Transitional Federal Government. Under such circumstances, the Office requires a Senior Humanitarian and Development Officer (P-5) to mediate between the humanitarian community and the local authorities in addition to preparing, in consultation with the humanitarian community, strategies for a United Nations response to the needs of the population. The support of UNPOS, through the Officer, to humanitarian action will ensure that Somalia does not become a forgotten crisis and will help cement the ongoing peace process and form a basis for early recovery and development. Moreover, the incumbent could provide advice on the role the Special Representative could play in improving humanitarian access and in protecting humanitarian actors in Somalia. Furthermore, the Senior Humanitarian and Development Officer would address the impact of political developments in Somalia on the humanitarian situation in the country and the region. In that respect, the Officer would analyse the humanitarian situation and trends and provide the Office with advice on all matters related to the humanitarian context. To raise the profile of Somalia internationally, the Officer would contribute to the advocacy efforts of humanitarian partners.

131. A Humanitarian and Development Officer (National Officer) is also proposed, to be based in Somalia and to assist the Senior Humanitarian and Development Officer by monitoring the humanitarian situation in Somalia and assisting in the implementation of projects.

(f) Civil and Electoral Affairs Unit

International staff: increase by 2 positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3)

132. The Civil and Electoral Affairs Officer (P-4) would assist the Transitional Federal Government in all electoral matters, including providing advice and training to the Electoral Commission and polling staff. The Officer would oversee activities related to the organization of elections, including conducting a census, printing

electoral material, building the capacity of civil society organizations dealing with elections in order to allow them to monitor the electoral process, interacting and liaising with governmental officials, political actors and leaders of civil society and the wider United Nations system operating within Somalia on the electoral process, and ensuring that programmed activities on elections, including the preparation of the Electoral Code, are carried out in a timely and coordinated fashion. The Officer would organize meetings, seminars and other forums on electoral issues; manage the substantive preparation and organization of such meetings; and participate in meetings in and outside the Mission.

133. The Civil and Electoral Affairs Officer (P-3) would be responsible for assisting the Electoral Commission during the census process, building the capacity of civil society organizations, interacting and liaising with leaders of civil society and the wider United Nations system operating within Somalia on the electoral process, organizing meetings and seminars on electoral issues, managing the substantive preparation and organization of such meetings and participating in meetings in the mission.

(g) Gender Affairs Unit

Gender Advisers (1 P-4, 1 National Officer)

134. The role of the Gender Adviser (P-4) would be to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed in all mission activities, as well as in the constitution, the electoral code and family law. Moreover, to ensure the effective presence of women in the Transitional Federal Institutions, UNPOS would assist the Transitional Federal Government in the development of a gender mainstreaming strategy and in the drafting of bills and would organize and train women's groups in order to enable them to actively play a leading role for the empowerment of women. The Gender Adviser would further carry out the transformation of the recommendations made by the National Reconciliation Conference as well as provisions of the Transitional Federal Charter into an action plan for future commitments and a positive environment for women, review legal instruments that protect women's rights, including the Transitional Federal Charter, and assist in facilitating a strategic planning workshop on gender issues.

135. The Gender Adviser (National Officer) would be based in Somalia and would assist the Gender Adviser in all functions, work with women's groups in the country to build their decision-making capacity and assist in the implementation of projects related to gender mainstreaming.

3. Administration

Existing positions (14): 2 P-3, 3 Field Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 8 Local level

International staff: increase by 5 positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 Field Service)

National staff: increase by 6 positions (Local level)

136. In line with the substantive staffing increases and the enhanced mandate of UNPOS, it is proposed to strengthen the administration of UNPOS and to create a dedicated Finance Section, as described below.

Senior Administrative Officer (P-5)

137. The Senior Administrative Officer (P-5) would be responsible, within delegated authority, for contributing to the implementation of the mission's mandate by providing the necessary managerial, logistical and administrative support required. The incumbent would certify mission expenditure; act as principal adviser to the Special Representative on matters pertaining to administrative and technical support; plan, organize, implement, manage and oversee the activities of logistical and administrative support operations; provide effective management of the human, financial and material resources of the mission; liaise, negotiate and coordinate with national authorities with respect to administrative and logistical matters; ensure cooperation and integration of administrative and logistical resources; ensure the development, preparation, coordination and monitoring of overall workplans, strategies and programmes for the administrative and logistical support activities of the mission; take the lead in securing the required human and financial resources for the mission; and establish a set of sound policies, procedures practices, standards and tools consistent with United Nations rules and regulations in order to ensure proper budgetary, accounting, financial and human resources management and control.

Communications Technician (Field Service)

138. Under the direct supervision of the existing Information Technology and Communications Officer (Field Service), the Communications Technician (Field Service), based in Nairobi but frequently travelling to Somalia to provide technical support to the five regional offices, would be responsible for installing VHF, UHF and high-frequency mobile base stations and repeaters, digital microwave links, rural telephone links, trunking systems, antennas and related ancillary equipment, programming all radios for the mission, performing preventive and corrective maintenance on various types of equipment, ensuring connectivity and interfaces to private branch exchanges for telephone interconnections, installing and maintaining power supply systems, maintaining equipment, ensuring inventory and spare parts management, training users and coordinating with United Nations agencies and local authorities on matters related to radio frequencies and the sharing of radio channels.

Security Officer (Field Service)

139. A Security Officer (Field Service) based in Mogadishu would be responsible for all security-related issues concerning the local office, including daily reporting of security incidents, preparing a security plan, performing routine investigations or security assessments to ensure the safety of field staff, informing all staff members of matters affecting their security, conducting routine security surveys of office and residential areas and premises, assisting in identifying and recording mission assets and the number of staff to be protected, liaising with local authorities and serving as a member of an interdisciplinary team on matters of a non-routine nature, such as evacuations, medical emergencies or hostilities that threaten the safety of staff.

Administrative Assistants (2 Local level)

140. One Administrative Assistant based in Mogadishu would be responsible for providing support to substantive offices and sections, including organizing

meetings, preparing official correspondence, assisting in the drafting and preparation of reports, undertaking research and assisting National Officers in the implementation of the projects and workshops.

141. The second Administrative Assistant, also based in Mogadishu, would provide general support services to the Office, assist in making travel and movement arrangements for visitors and staff, prepare and follow up on administrative arrangements related to official travel, draft and process correspondence and other communications related to administrative issues, follow up on all protocol-related matters with the host Government and maintain files of rules, regulations, administrative instructions and other related documentation.

Drivers (4 Local level)

142. To ensure an appropriate level of mobility and safety, an additional four drivers are required.

Finance Unit

143. The lack of financial autonomy remains an impediment for UNPOS. UNPOS depends on UNDP for the management of its own funds and encounters significant time lags in the management and administration of its financial resources. Consequently, it is proposed to establish a dedicated Finance Unit and to strengthen existing capacity in order to ensure that UNPOS is autonomous and independent from UNDP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi, which is very critical in fulfilling the expanded mandate of UNPOS. The following additional positions are required in that regard and would be combined with the existing two finance positions (1 P-3, 1 Field Service) under Administration.

Chief Finance Officer (P-4)

144. The Chief Finance Officer (P-4) would be in charge of the overall supervision and direction of the work of the Finance Unit, providing appropriate guidance to the finance staff in the performance of their duties and ensuring that established procedures are followed. The Officer would also ensure that there is an effective internal control system in place, thus providing reasonable assurance of reliability of financial reporting, the effectiveness and efficiency of financial operations and compliance with applicable financial regulations, rules and administrative instructions. With SunSystems, Progen Payroll and Chase Insight in place, the Chief of Finance would arrange the end-of-month and year-end closure of accounts, reports and bank reconciliations, act as approving officer and ensure that the administration has sufficient funds to meet its obligations at all times.

Cashier (Field Service)

145. With the establishment of financial systems (SunSystems and Progen Payroll), the Finance Unit will be implementing tasks that are currently undertaken by UNDP on behalf of UNPOS. These include all aspects of receipts and disbursements, the custody of cash, the printing of cheques and the transmittal of both internal and external payment instructions to banks and regional offices. With the recruitment of a Cashier, UNPOS would take care of all such tasks, thus enabling the Office to meet its obligations in a timely manner. Under the direction of the Finance Officer, the Cashier would assist in the disbursement of payments to vendors and staff, either

in the form of cheques or electronic funds transfers; issue cash receipt vouchers for each receipt and record them; be responsible for the safe custody of the physical cash holdings (including petty cash) and the chequebooks of the mission; prepare a petty cash journal with proper supporting documents for replenishment; and ensure that disbursement vouchers and other financial documents are filled out properly.

Finance Assistants (2 Local level)

146. It is proposed that the functions of two existing positions, an Administrative Assistant (Local level) and an Office Assistant (Local level), be changed to accommodate the functions of Finance Assistants, who would be responsible for handling monthly petty cash expenditures, preparing reconciliation statements for reimbursement, making mission subsistence allowance payments, preparing local purchase orders, processing invoices for payment to vendors for goods and services, checking and matching invoices against purchase orders, preparing contracts and any other agreements, preparing vendor profiles, disbursing cheques to staff members, preparing monthly statements of expenditures with supporting documents for Headquarters, monitoring petrol usage, filing and maintaining all documents relating to staff members' financial transactions and handling all financial issues related to trust fund projects.

III. Action required of the General Assembly

147. **The General Assembly is requested to:**

(a) **Approve the additional requirements for special political missions in the amount of $51,850,900 net ($56,652,000 gross);**

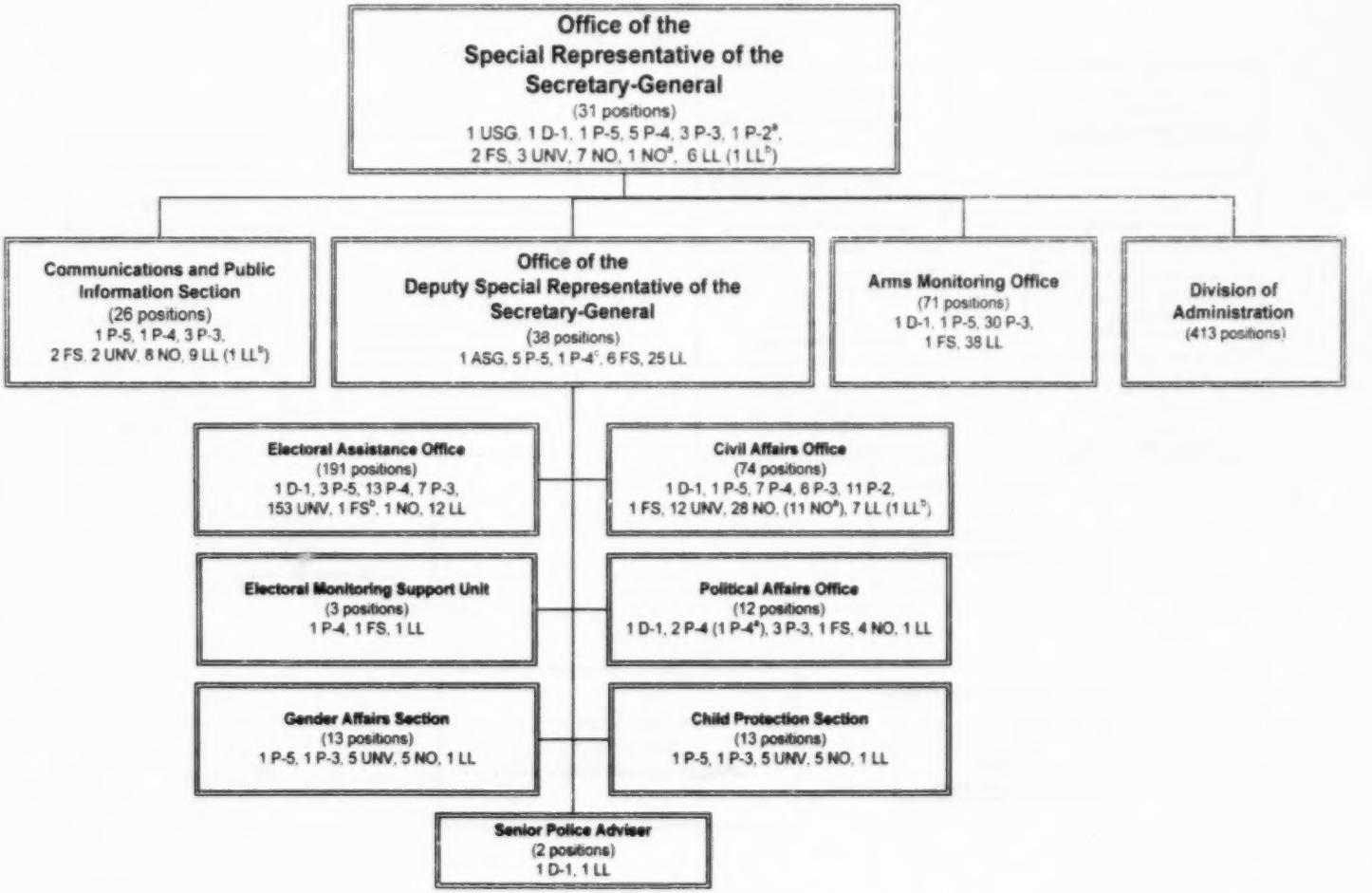
(b) **Take note of the balance of $17,322,800 in the overall provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009;**

(c) **Appropriate, under the provisions of Assembly resolution 41/213, an additional amount of $34,528,100 under section 3, Political affairs, and $4,801,100 under section 35, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.**

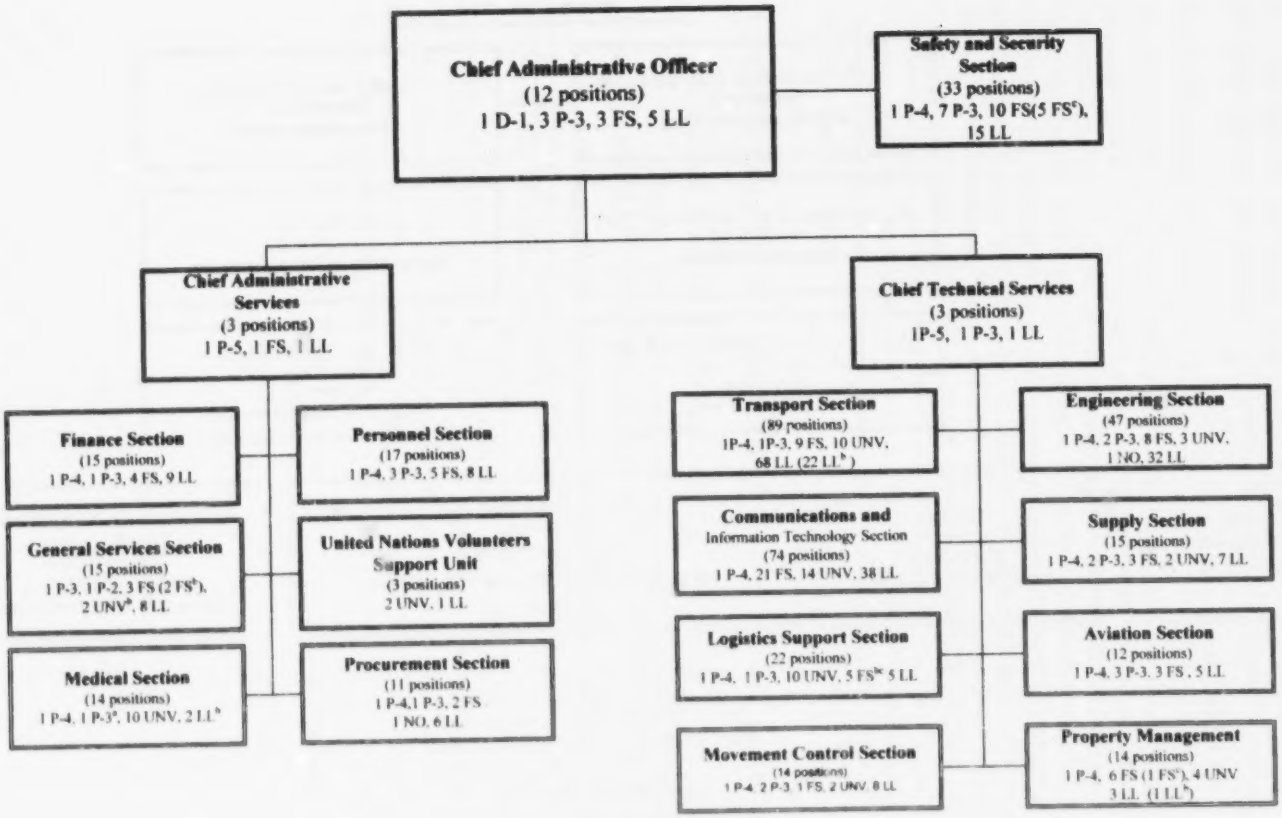
Annex I

Organization charts for the United Nations Mission in Nepal for 2008

A. Substantive offices


Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(31 positions)
1 USG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2[a],
2 FS, 3 UNV, 7 NO, 1 NO[a], 6 LL (1 LL[b])
Communications and Public Information Section
(26 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3,
2 FS, 2 UNV, 8 NO, 9 LL (1 LL[b])
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(38 positions)
1 ASG, 5 P-5, 1 P-4[c], 6 FS, 25 LL
Arms Monitoring Office
(71 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 30 P-3,
1 FS, 38 LL
Division of Administration
(413 positions)
Electoral Assistance Office
(191 positions)
1 D-1, 3 P-5, 13 P-4, 7 P-3,
153 UNV, 1 FS[b], 1 NO, 12 LL
Civil Affairs Office
(74 positions)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 7 P-4, 6 P-3, 11 P-2,
1 FS, 12 UNV, 28 NO, (11 NO[a]), 7 LL (1 LL[b])
Electoral Monitoring Support Unit
(3 positions)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 1 LL
Political Affairs Office
(12 positions)
1 D-1, 2 P-4 (1 P-4[a]), 3 P-3, 1 FS, 4 NO, 1 LL
Gender Affairs Section
(13 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 5 UNV, 5 NO, 1 LL
Child Protection Section
(13 positions)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 5 UNV, 5 NO, 1 LL
Senior Police Adviser
(2 positions)
1 D-1, 1 LL

B. Administrative offices


Chief Administrative Officer
(12 positions)
1 D-1, 3 P-3, 3 FS, 5 LL
Safety and Security Section
(33 positions)
1 P-4, 7 P-3, 10 FS(5 FS[c]), 15 LL
Chief Administrative Services
(3 positions)
1 P-5, 1 FS, 1 LL
Chief Technical Services
(3 positions)
1P-5, 1 P-3, 1 LL
Finance Section
(15 positions)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 FS, 9 LL
Personnel Section
(17 positions)
1 P-4, 3 P-3, 5 FS, 8 LL
General Services Section
(15 positions)
1 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 FS (2 FS[b]), 2 UNV[b], 8 LL
United Nations Volunteers Support Unit
(3 positions)
2 UNV, 1 LL
Medical Section
(14 positions)
1 P-4, 1 P-3[a], 10 UNV, 2 LL[b]
Procurement Section
(11 positions)
1 P-4,1 P-3, 2 FS
1 NO, 6 LL
Transport Section
(89 positions)
1P-4, 1P-3, 9 FS, 10 UNV, 68 LL (22 LL[b])
Engineering Section
(47 positions)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 8 FS, 3 UNV, 1 NO, 32 LL
Communications and Information Technology Section
(74 positions)
1 P-4, 21 FS, 14 UNV, 38 LL
Supply Section
(15 positions)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 3 FS, 2 UNV, 7 LL
Logistics Support Section
(22 positions)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 10 UNV, 5 FS[bc] 5 LL
Aviation Section
(12 positions)
1 P-4, 3 P-3, 3 FS , 5 LL
Movement Control Section
(14 positions)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 FS, 2 UNV, 8 LL
Property Management
(14 positions)
1 P-4, 6 FS (1 FS[c]), 4 UNV 3 LL (1 LL[b])

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; UNV, United Nations Volunteer; NO, National Officer; LL, Local level.

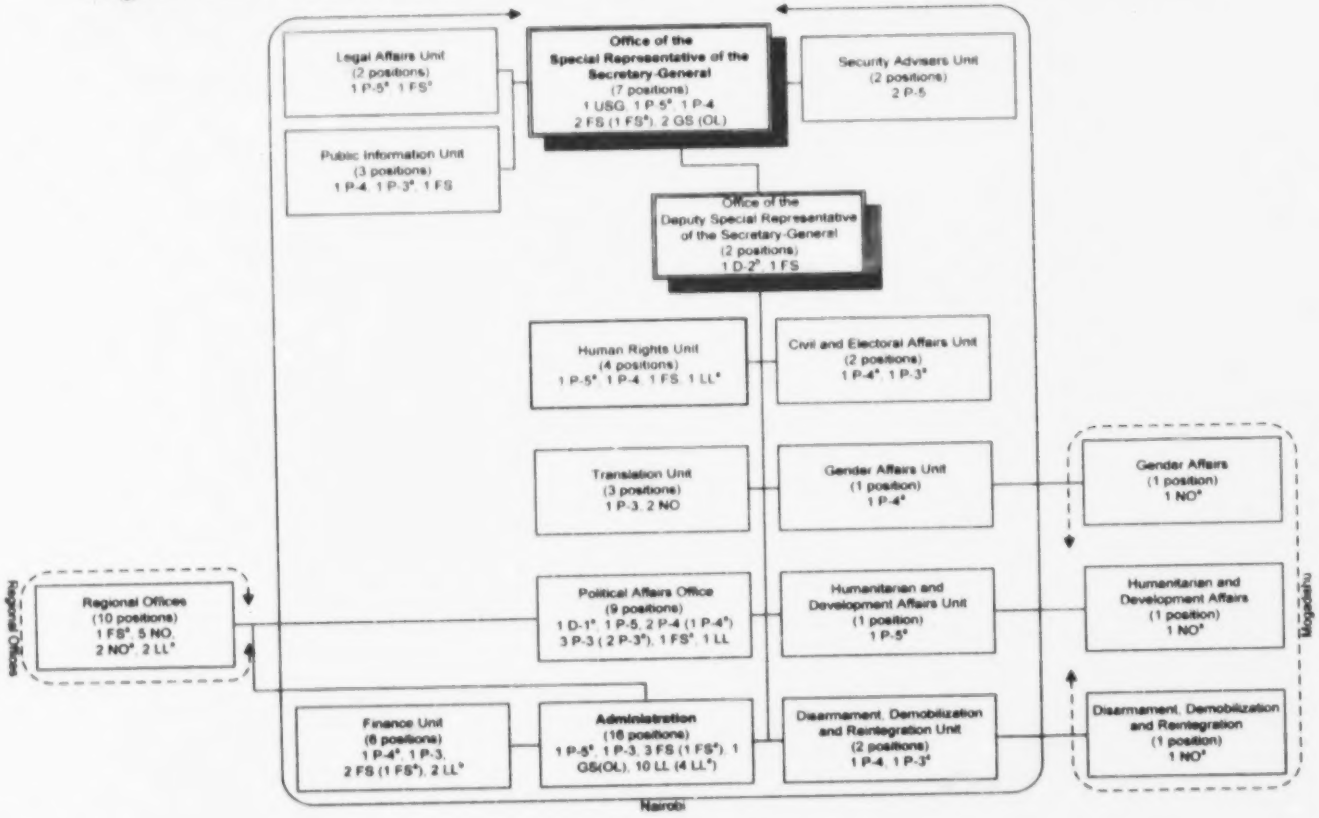
[a] New.

[b] Redeployed.

[c] Reclassified/converted.

Annex II

Organization chart for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for 2008



Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; NO, National Officer; LL, Local level; GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

[a] New.

[b] Reclassified/converted.